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JAS. K. MELVIN.
Aug. 27, 1860. 49tf

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1860. [NO. 2259.]

FOLLY OF THE SECTIONAL ISSUE.

From the National Intelligencer.

As belonging to the political history of the time, we to-day spread before our readers the able and elaborate speech delivered by Mr. Senator Seward at Detroit, Michigan, on the 4th instant, in the presence of a vast assemblage. Taking for the basis of his argument a review of the successive steps which, beginning in the year 1820, have, in his judgment, gradually brought about a wide divergence from the maxims of our early statesmen in adjusting the relations of slavery under the Constitution, he proceeds to enforce the considerations in virtue of which he counsels a "return" to what he regards as the "original policy of the nation." These considerations naturally attach to that aspect of the "slavery question" which is supposed to be involved in the pending Presidential election, according to the issue joined by the two parties which claim more immediately to represent the interests and principles of their respective sections. Of these two parties the one proposes to secure the recognition and protection of slave property in all the Territories of the Union, while the other invokes the *interdict* of Congress and of the Federal Government in all its departments against the extension of slavery, as being a social system which, according to the views of Mr. Seward, "is and must be only a purely local, temporary, and exceptional institution, confined within the slave States where it already exists, while freedom is the general, normal, enduring, and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction and under the authority of the Constitution of the United States."

It will thus be seen that the "slavery question," as treated by Mr. S., is simply a question in regard to the future occupancy and settlement of the Territories, which will fulfil their normal condition if they can only be kept free from the intrusion and domiciliation of a social institute which he thinks "an exotic unwisely transplanted into our fields," and as such not to be disseminated beyond its present boundaries.

Without pausing to draw into question the historical data assumed by Mr. Seward as the foundation of his appeals, we may be permitted to say that, even conceding the accuracy and justice of all his representations under this head, as of all his arguments, whether drawn from moral, political, or economical considerations, against the extension of slavery into the Territories of the Union, we cannot avoid the conviction that he proposes to reach the object he has in view by a very toilsome and circuitous route, when, in fact, its attainment lies at his very feet, if we may accept the accuracy of one among his own admissions, as made in the concluding portion of his speech. We cannot perceive the necessity of that artificial and formal apparatus which he seeks to put in motion against the extension of slavery into the Territories, when, at the same time, he assures us that such an extension can be effected only by re-opening the foreign slave-trade, a proceeding to which he foresees that the people of the South will be equally averse with those of the North. The remarks made by Mr. S. to this effect are as follows:

"I counsel this course farther because the necessity for a return to the old national way has become at last absolute and imperative. *We can extend slavery into new Territories and create new slave States only by re-opening the African slave trade*, a proceeding which, by destroying all the existing values of the slaves now held in the country and their increase, would bring the North and the South into complete unanimity in favor of that return."

This statement may have the form of a syllogism, but we are unable to construe its terms in any way so as to make its predicate accord with the logic of facts as its premises. That the special and subsidiary intervention of Congress should be pronounced absolutely and imperatively necessary to prevent an extension of slavery, which we are told is already prevented by the interdict laid on the African slave trade, is a conclusion we find it impossible to reach by any ordinary rules of deduction; and that we share this disability with other minds that might be supposed even more quick to catch the meaning of Mr. S. will appear from the subjoined reflections made upon this statement by an intelligent and candid contemporary, the New York "World:"

"The consequences which, by necessary logical inference, follow from these positions, are so obvious that every intelligent man can deduce them for himself. If a fortress is impregnable except at a single point, all that is needed to keep the enemy out is to keep a sufficient force at that exposed point. But if that is of such a nature that a foe cannot carry it without certain self destruction, the fortress is really in no danger, and alarm for its safety is idle and unmanly fear. If slavery can get no further extension except by the re-opening of the African slave trade, and if the South and the North are alike opposed to its revival, to what purpose is it that the country is kept in a protracted agitation to prevent the extension of slavery? Can any Republican, can any Democrat—for Republicans and Democrats are alike responsible for this unfraternal agitation—show that Mr. Seward is wrong in these remarkable positions? If not, as we believe they cannot, why will the South longer persist in quixotic efforts to make slave States of Territories which they have no negroes to people? Why will the North persist in its efforts to ward off a chimerical danger?

"The thanks of the whole country are due to Mr. Seward for stating the position on which we have remarked, and thus challenging reflecting men to a scrutinizing examination of its soundness. The more it is examined the more incontrovertible it will appear. It is demonstrable that slaves can be employed with greater profit in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and rice than upon any other crops produced within our territorial limits. The laws of trade, which operate with almost the certainty of the laws of nature, will carry slaves to the best market. That is to say, to the plantation devoted to these staple productions. A few might be taken by wealthy families into Territories adapted to cereals; but these few would be household servants—the most eligible condition of bondmen and bondwomen. If these opinions of Mr. Seward to which we have called attention—and which do credit to his sagacity as a statesman and political economist—were to be generally adopted, we should expect the early cessation of unfraternal strife between two great sections of our common country, and the direction of the public mind to the great interests which have fallen into neglect while it has been engrossed with a bootless agitation."

If such are the views which Mr. Seward is constrained to announce in regard to the Territories, let us see what is the opinion entertained on this same subject by Mr. Breckinridge, the standard-bearer of the party which is supposed by some to espouse a policy destined to produce some practical results other than those contemplated by Mr. S. as inevitable under existing arrangements. We quote from the speech delivered by Mr. Breckinridge at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 21st of December last:

"*I do not hesitate to say that the aim of every good citizen should be to keep the question of slavery out of Congress. Its agitation there has been productive only of evil to us, and that continually. In the present condition of public affairs I can see no motive to thrust the Territorial question on the Congressional arena that has its origin in a feeling of loyalty to the Union.* At present the slavery question, in this aspect of it, is not before Congress. No Southern Senator or Representative proposes legislation upon it. No complaint of violated rights comes from any Territory. No evidence is offered that the Constitution, the Laws, and the Courts are not competent to protect personal right and private property. Hence, while I would never abandon a constitutional right, especially after it had been judicially determined, I never would prematurely raise any question to distract the country, when no voice demands it, North, South, East, or West.

"*It should be cause of congratulation to every patriot that the Territorial question is nearly fought out.* It is *nearly fought out.* No man of sense and observation ever supposed that the institution would penetrate into Minnesota, Nebraska, and other Northern Territories. As to the territory south of a certain parallel of latitude, where slave property is really profitable, and where the interests of both races seem to harmonize in this relation, I do not doubt that climate, and interest, and the Constitution and the courts will sustain us there in all our rights, and that we will have Southern States out of southern soil."

We think all candid readers will agree with us that if Mr. Seward and Mr. Breckinridge have correctly stated their respective positions in the great issue which is now on trial before the American people in regard to the future status of the Territories, they have both equally succeeded in arguing themselves and their clients out of court, leaving to the Constitutional Union party the undisputed possession of that political attitude which, as regards this question, is in conformity with the facts as they are admitted to be on all hands.

Encouraging to the Friends of the Coal Fields Road from Richmond.—In regard to the prospects ahead, and the chances of carrying on to a certain and successful issue, this projected work, we are induced, from information recently received, to say to the friends of this road, that they need not despair nor become discouraged, but press on, in furtherance of the great and important cause they have undertaken, with redoubled energy and hope. We have been informed, from a most undoubted and reliable source, that Richmond will do all we have calculated or expected her to do, in giving aid to the construction of the Coalfields Road, and the amount of aid embraced in that calculation is of such magnitude and importance, that upon its being given or withheld hangs the destiny of the scheme we are now advocating. From the same source we learn further, that the citizens of Richmond will be prepared to extend this help some time during the ensuing fall.—*Leaksville (N. C.) Herald.*

How is It?—We understand that on the 1st day of September, Mr. Morris, the efficient Engineer now in charge of the Cape Fear and Deep River works, was prepared to pass any Coal boats through that work, but there were none offered! When in good faith after anxious exertion on the part of the Commission and the Engineer, this work is offered to the use of those who have been so clamorous for it, how is it that none seem ready or willing to avail themselves of its advantages—to assist in putting it into practical operation?—*Wilmington Journal, 12th inst.*

Appearing in their True Lights.—We learn from authority perfectly reliable that the Seceders hoisted a pole at Charlotte on Saturday last to which they suspend a flag with *fifteen stars.* If this does not look to disunion will some benevolent individual please to explain it for us.

On the same day the National democracy hoisted a pole at Charlotte to which was suspended the flag of our country—the Stars and Stripes.
Newbern Progress.

D. K. McRae's Appointments.—D. K. McRae, Esq., Democratic Elector for the State at large, will address the people at the following times and places:

Kinston,	Tuesday, 18th September.
Kenansville,	Tuesday, 25th "
Fayetteville,	Saturday, 29th "
Goldsboro',	Tuesday, 2nd October.
Snow Hill,	Tuesday, 9th "

New. Progress.

Mr. Haywood's Appointments.—We are requested to announce that Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Democratic Elector for the State at large, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

Pittsboro', Chatham Co.,	Sept. 17th.
Stantonsburg, Wilson Co.,	" 19th.
Enfield, Halifax Co.,	" 20th.

Raleigh Press.

Death of a Revolutionary Soldier.—It is always peculiarly painful to us to announce the death of an Old Revolutionary Soldier. But one by one they are dropping off, until soon the last of the noble, gallant band, will have passed away. We are called upon to-day to announce the death of Mr. Cornelius Clements, of Rutherford Co., which occurred July 28th, 1860. He is the last of our Revolutionary sires, in that county, and had attained to the age of 103 years. He was a participant in the memorable battle of King's mountain—and was engaged in a number of skirmishes with the tories and Indians, and was regarded as a brave and good man. He was born, we understand, where the city of Augusta, Ga., stands, and has lived highly respected by his countrymen throughout a long series of years. He was, it is said, a consistent member of the Baptist Church.—*Asheville Advocate.*

Interesting Speculation.—In the year 1815 the late Elkanah Watson, as appears in "Men and Times of the Revolution," (page 522, second edition,) made and published the following estimate of the probable population of the United States for a long series of years. The actual result thus far shows a singular approximation to the calculations. He calculated that the population would be:

In 1820	9,625,734;	the actual result was	9,638,151
In 1830	12,833,645;	the actual result was	12,866,020
In 1840	17,116,526;	the actual result was	17,062,566
In 1850	23,185,368;	the actual result was	23,191,876
In 1890	77,266,989	In 2000	288,000,000.

His calculations for the future are as follows:

In 1860	31,755,854	In 1930	133,000,000
In 1870	43,328,432	In 1950	177,000,000
In 1880	56,450,241	In 1970	236,000,000
In 1900	100,355,801		

Philadelphia paper.

American Baptists.—The American Baptist Almanac for 1861 gives the following summary of the statistics of the several associations of the Calvinistic Baptist Church for the current year:

	Churches.	*Baptisms.*	*Members.*
United States	12,371	72,080	1,020,442
Nova Scotia	135	1,539	23,057
New Brunswick	113	460	7,703
Canada	227	1,232	13,715
West India Islands	200	1,800	36,250
Total in N. America	13,046	77,111	1,091,167

A comparison with the statistics of the preceding year gives the following results: United States increase, 25,822; Nova Scotia increase about 1,216; New Brunswick increase, 1,133; Canada increase, 515. From the West India Islands the same number is reported as last year. The German, Dutch, and Swedish churches of the United States report together an increase of about 100.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

THE "GREAT PRINCIPLE AT ISSUE."—Between the two wings of the once powerful Democratic party, as we have heretofore said, the struggle originated in no principle more important than possession of place and power. But in making the issue upon which that struggle has been nominally based, the Breckinridge wing has also made an issue between the North and the South, and the Republican party, which owes its existence to that sectional spirit by fostering which the Democratic party has hitherto maintained its ascendancy, has promptly accepted the gage. Agreeing as to the propriety of Congressional intervention, the one demands that intervention for the protection of slave property, the other for its exclusion from the Territories. Shall the South accept as its own the issue made in its name by those who claim to be the special guardians of its rights?

But a few years ago non-intervention was the ground common to both parties. Why not now? "Protection" is the claim now set up by the Breckinridge party, which rendered into plain language means "a slave code for the Territories." There are grave objections to the issue. To make it on our part, is to concede a jurisdiction to Congress denied with great unanimity by the South, and to contradict a purpose avowed by all parties a few years ago, viz: to keep the subject *out of Congress.* Suppose we take it there? We cannot claim to dictate the particulars of legislation. The subject must be left to Congress, in the hands of the North now, and under the next apportionment to be still further beyond our control. In such a body what is easier, or more probable, than (under an admission of the right to "protection") the arrangement of a species of remedies so difficult, tedious and expensive as really to deny that which appears to be conceded? Such legislation is not uncommon. Of this character was Mr. Seward's bill for the re-delivery of fugitive slaves, so complicated with provisions for bonds, new trials, and appeals, as to be mockery to the slave owner and under pretence of restoration to make restoration impracticable.

Then, too, the demand is premature. Have we ascertained that "protection" is "necessary?" It is only to be granted, according to the Breckinridge platform, "when necessary," and under the solemn obligations of their oaths as Senators of the United States, but three Senators could be found at the close of the late session who would vote for a resolution declaring the existence of such necessity, while a committee, appointed with special reference to their soundness on the Territorial question, would not permit a "protection" bill a hearing before the Senate. Doubtless, Senators wisely thought that before the adoption of such a resolution or the passage of such a bill as Senator Brown proposed, the precise question should be made in Kansas, taken to the Supreme Court for decision, precisely and directly decided, and the sufficiency of existing remedies in Kansas tested. Of course there are in that territory actions such as we have, or equivalent remedies, for other chattels. These will be applied to the case of slaves, if the Court hold that, notwithstanding the legislation of the territory, slaves are there chattels. When a case arises demanding a remedy, when existing remedies have been exhausted and the precise point has been decided, it will be time enough to consider whether we shall appeal to Congress. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is a wise maxim; and well will it be for the South when those who direct its action heed the admonition. The statesmen who lead the Constitutional Union party in this contest have wisely acted upon it during their long and distinguished lives, ever deprecating the making of issues before there was necessity for their discussion and decision. Discussed and decided, the discussions serve only to inflame sectional animosity, and the decisions whether made by party Conventions, popular elections, or Congressional enactment, bind no one when the issues really rise for settlement. In all the past these issues have been disastrous to the peace of the whole country, and very rare the instances, if any can be named, in which they have not resulted in damage to our section of it.

Again: We have not now a foot of debateable territory. In New Mexico and Utah slaves are protected by law, and no one *now* dreams of establishing it in Kansas. Where then the necessity for an issue as to slavery in the territories? The whole question has been settled finally, irreversibly. If not, why did not the Democratic party, South, which controlled the late Senate and made this Breckinridge "protection" platform, take action upon it? Kansas was then the only Territory, in which, by a stretch of a very lively imagination, the issue might have been considered alive. For Kansas, Gov. Brown demanded "protection," and in the very act of making this Breckinridge "protection" platform, the Senate denied his demand, distinctly declared that the slavery issue in Kansas was a dead issue, and that "protection" was not necessary even there. Where then and when will it be necessary? What is this cry for "protection when necessary" but an effort to give cause for dissolution of the Union? Is there anything substantial in the matter? Is it anything but a mere abstraction? A claim for the sake of a contest, when the thing claimed is known to be valueless?

The claim is preferred at once too late and too soon: too late to affect our present territories; too soon for those that we may or may not acquire. The question is at an end. Such, the reader of an article from the Intelligencer in the preceding page will see, is the irresistible conclusion of the great Republican leader, Mr. Seward: such, only a few months ago, the deliberately declared opinion of Mr. Breckinridge, whose eyes were not then dazzled by the glittering bauble of a Presidential nomination. "Keep the question of slavery *out of Congress*," said Mr. Breckinridge; "for I can see no motive to thrust the territorial question on the Congressional arena *that has its origin in a feeling of loyalty to the Union.*" As Mr. Breckinridge thought *then*, so *now*, nothing having in the slightest degree varied the position of affairs, the Constitutional Union Party holds that existing laws are ample for the protection of our rights in the Territories. *Enforcement* of the laws is all that the South needs or ought to desire; and in adopting for its platform the CONSTITUTION, the UNION, and the ENFORCEMENT of the LAWS, the Constitutional Union Party has occupied a position which must command the assent of every man not blinded by partisan prejudice or actuated by motives having their origin in some other feeling than that "of loyalty to the Union." That the Statesmen selected by that party as eminently fit for the highest places in the Government, will observe the Constitution, maintain the Union, and enforce the Laws, if confided to their keeping, no man familiar with the history of the country for the thirty years during which they have served it can seriously entertain a doubt.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1860.

I am afraid that the spirit of Fowler, the late absconding Postmaster of this city, still lingers about the old Dutch Church edifice in which the city Post Office is kept. Subscribers to the Observer here tell me that they get about one-half of their papers, and that they are not allowed to pay a quarter's postage in advance, which would be but half a cent each paper, but have to pay the postman who brings it to them from the office two cents for every paper they are so fortunate as to receive. This is an imposition. That the packet containing all the Observers for this city arrives regularly, any one may see by going to the Exchange Reading Room, where it is regularly filed. I myself read last Monday's Observer at that Room yesterday morning, while my own copy, which came in the same packet, was not delivered till this afternoon. But this is not the worst. I have been subjected to the loss of three days of time and a considerable amount of money, by the withholding of a business letter which I ought to have had on Tuesday, and actually received on Friday afternoon, some hours after it had been twice specially applied for, no mail having arrived in the interim. I hunted up the Secretary of the office, who was very polite, and instituted an inquiry into the causes of my complaint, resulting in the positive assurance that neither paper nor letter were in the office, yet both finally came, the letter about two hours after I saw him.

In the conversation I had with him, he begged me to warn the people of North Carolina against the myriads of swindles to which they are subjected by rascals in this City. He said that more letters come to these rogues from North Carolina than from any other State. It is his business to return the money thus sent by credulous people, whenever the roguery is detected, and *the rogue* sent to the State prison, as now and then happens. As to the "gift enterprise" concerns, he said there was but one that was not a swindle, and that is Evans's, whose advertisement is the only one that we have ever allowed to go in the Observer, out of the many sent to us with fair promises; and that was refused till we ascertained that it was an honorable concern. The others which we hrew in the fire, were generally published in North Carolina, and the result is that the readers of those North Carolina papers were victimized. He showed me, too, all sorts of things that had come by mail, with illegible addresses, and some without any address whatever, though having postage stamps on them.

The hotels here are all full to overflowing, with many people sleeping on cots in the parlors. A gentleman who was thus disposed of a few nights ago, told me that in his parlor there were eight cots ranged in double rows, with white bed clothes, and that the last man who came in remarked that it looked prodigiously like a grave yard, but that he supposed he must fill his tomb in advance of his time. The keepers are undoubtedly reaping a rich harvest, but I fear they are not mindful of another harvest in the future, for of all the *promising* characters I have ever met with they are the most promising and the least mindful of performance. I allude to a universal complaint of families who desire convenient and connecting rooms, and who are put off from hour to hour and from day to day with promises which are evidently never thought of after being made. This is not peculiar to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where I am stopping, and where there are a large number of ladies and gentlemen from North Carolina, but is common to them all. There is one thing, however, which I believe is peculiar to it, that is, what they call washing one's clothes, but, more appropriately, smutting and spoiling them, at, I believe, a dollar and half per dozen pieces.

The trade from the West is very large, for the first time in three years. Their crops are bountiful, after two years of comparative failure, and they now pay well and buy liberally. I heard a gentleman say that his neighbor, near Chicago, had measured 3200 bushels of wheat from 80 acres of land. All the railroad, canal, and steamer routes are wonderfully prosperous in consequence of the revival of trade and travel from this increased production. Stocks and trade of all sorts have felt the effects of it. The Southern trade, on the contrary, is said to be light. I am told that North Carolina is the only Southern State which seems to be buying nearly its usual quantity of goods.

I regret to see that Col. F. A. Lumsden, one of the Editors and Proprietors of the New Orleans Picayune, was lost, with his family, in the awful steamboat accident on Lake Michigan this morning. He was a native of Fayetteville, of considerable ability, great enterprise, and remarkable success in life. Like many other successful men, he graduated in a printing office (in Raleigh.) He was one of the originators of the Picayune, which soon became the most popular paper in the South.

EARLY FROST.—We learn that there was a White Frost at Rockfish this morning.

RICHMOND AND ROBESON SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—By letter from Richmond, and verbally from several Richmond friends, we learn that the Senate returns were not opened at Rockingham with the returns of the other County elections, but about two weeks afterwards at Malloy's, where we suppose the sheriffs of the two counties met for that purpose. Gen. Dockery's majority in the District was found to be 256. The poll was as follows, (we are informed of the *majority* only in Richmond):—

	1860		1858		1860	
	Dockery	McNeill	Allord	Steele	Dockery	Steele
Richmond,	393 maj		390	430	351	166
Robeson,	680	817	571	775	519	490
	1073	817	961	1205	870	656
	817			961	656	
majority	256		majority	244 maj	214	

LOWER LITTLE RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—See the call for a meeting at Thagard's Mills, published elsewhere. Readers of the Observer already know the advantages expected from the completion of the proposed improvements, and their probable cost as ascertained by engineers. We hope the meeting may be well attended and its results encouraging.

A correspondent writing on the subject from Johnsonville says:—

"We have any quantity of good Turpentine land, but no means of transportation. Our people are alive on this subject, and if they can get a little encouragement and help from others they will soon have a steamer on Little River. Much of the stock has already been taken, and we hope the work will soon go into operation. No county can boast of finer resources for money-making than ours, if we only had means of transportation."

BELL AND EVERETT IN LOUISIANA.—A subscriber in North Louisiana writes on the 23d ult:—

"The friends of Bell and Everett in Northern Louisiana are confident and enthusiastic. I have heard many well informed Democrats, both Douglas and Secession, express the belief that the Constitutional Union ticket will carry the State by a large plurality. This ticket seems to be the second choice of both wings of the "Harmonious Unterrified."

BELL AND EVERETT IN MISSOURI.—A subscriber in Missouri writes on the 29th ult:—

"I think the result of the November Election in Missouri depends on the action of a Convention which meets at Jefferson City on Sept. 20th, for the purpose (as is stated by our Senators) of revising the present electoral ticket. If the Convention and the leaders of Democracy declare for Breckinridge the State is pretty sure for Bell and Everett. The Douglas faction is by far the strongest in Missouri."

ARKANSAS CROPS AND POLITICS.—A friend in Hempstead county, Arkansas, writes on the 31st ult:—

"The accounts you give of crops in Arkansas and Texas, are correct. Our prospect for a tremendous yield of corn and cotton was never better than in the Spring, but an awful drought prevailed from the 12th of June to the 15th of August, and all our hopes were blasted.

"During the most of July the Thermometer ranged from 90° to 107°, and constant winds swept our country, which instead of cooling and refreshing the atmosphere, parched and blighted every thing in its pathway. And strange to say, the health of our whole region was never better.

"By great economy I think South Arkansas will be able to tug through with her meagre corn crop, make a ¼ crop of cotton, and with a promising mast have as good supply of Pork as usual. A great many families from Texas are temporarily moving in search of abundance, going down into Egypt to sojourn until the days of famine are passed.

"It is quite amusing to see what the papers elsewhere say of our Politics: one in your State says, "the Democracy have carried the State by a large majority." Well, there was no other party in the field, their chance was a good one, but the disaffected and disappointed portion of the party defeated the old dynasty, and by large majorities elected the Governor, two Congressmen, and a number of members of the Legislature. With this our party had nothing to do, one way or the other, but now have aroused ourselves and organized to carry the State for Bell and Everett in November.

"Our cause itself is gaining favor with many who love Union better than party, and then the dissensions in the Democratic camp render our triumph almost certain. Douglas has a central Organ at Little Rock and some six or eight lesser lights battling for his success.

"I cannot think my calculations are incorrect: of one thing however I am sure, that the Bell Party in this State is large and respectable, numbering in its ranks conservative men of all parties, among whom has been kindled an enthusiasm unprecedented in this country, causing many a humble citizen to reason with power and effect upon that soul-stirring watch word, the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws."

Texas Politics.—Advices from Texas state that since the declination of Gen. Houston a new electoral ticket is advocated by the friends of Bell, Douglas and Houston, and promises to become a plan of action, to be voted for by all parties opposed to Breckinridge and Lincoln.

Walker taken Prisoner.—By advices received at New Orleans on Monday, it appears Gen. Walker was taken prisoner at Honduras by the authorities, and his forces mostly annihilated. The names of the fallen men are not given.

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 6th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock, by Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. DUGALD MONROE to Miss MARY A., daughter of John McLauchlin, all of Cumberland.

DIED,

In Charlotte, of paralysis, on the 3d inst., WM. A. LUCAS, Esq., in the 46th year of his age. He enjoyed the esteem and respect of the whole community.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Monday, Sept. 10.—29 bbls. Flour, 3 sacks Oats, 13 sacks Corn, 2 bales Cotton, 5 bags Dried Fruit, 39 bbls. Spts Turpentine, 603 bbls. Rosin, 2000 ft Lumber, 25 cords Wood, to Jos Utley, Geo W Williams & Co, T S Lutterloh, Jos A Worth, E F Moore, Saml Walton and H McPherson.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.—90 bbls. Spts Turpentine, 91 bbls Rosin, 12 bbls Soap Stone, 9 boxes Pencils, 30 bales Cotton, 13 bbls Flour, 194 bush Wheat, 15 bbls and 4 boxes Dried Fruit, for R M Orrell, G W Williams & Co, R McDaniel, J A Worth, T S Lutterloh and E F Moore.

FEARFUL DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

OVER THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.

The Steamer Lady Elgin, in the Lake Superior Line, which left here last night, was run into by the schooner Augusta, off Waukeegan, at half-past three o'clock this morning. The steamer sunk in twenty minutes, in three hundred feet of water. Only fifteen persons are reported to be saved.

STATEMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE BOAT.

The Lady Elgin left the port of Chicago at 11½ o'clock, for Lake Superior. Among the passengers were the Union Guard, of Milwaukee, composing a part of some two hundred and fifty excursionists from that city. At about 2½ o'clock this morning the schooner Augusta, of Oswego, came in collision with the Lady Elgin, when about ten miles from shore. The vessel struck the steamer at the midships gangway on the larboard side. The two vessels separated instantly, and the Augusta drifted by in the darkness. At the moment of the collision there was music and dancing going on in the forward cabin. In an instant after the crash all was still, and in half an hour the steamer sunk. I passed through the cabins. The ladies were pale, but silent. There was not a cry or a shriek—no sound but the rush of the steam and the surge of the heavy sea. Whether they were not fully aware of the danger, or whether their appalling situation made them speechless, I cannot tell. A boat was lowered at once, with the design of going round upon the larboard side to examine the leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but just at that moment some person possessed himself of one of them, and we were powerless to manage the boat. We succeeded once in reaching the wheel, but were quickly drifted away and thrown upon the beach at Winetka. Only two boats were left on the steamer. One of them contained thirteen persons, all of whom were saved. The other bore eight persons, but only four of them reached the shore alive, the four others being drowned at the beach. Before I left the steamer the engine had ceased to work, the fires having been extinguished. The force and direction of the wind was such that the boats and fragments of the wreck were driven up the lake, and would reach the shore in the vicinity of Winetka. As I stood upon the beach hopelessly looking back upon the route we had drifted I could see in the gray of the morning objects floating upon the water, and sometimes I thought human beings struggling with the waves.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.

No accurate list or number of the persons on board can be given; but the following is estimated as nearly correct:

Excursion party	300
Regular passengers	50
Steamer's crew	35

Of these but ninety-eight are saved. 120 of the lost are of Milwaukee.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE AUGUSTA.

Capt. Malott, of the schooner Augusta, states that when he first discovered the steamer's lights, both red and bright, he supposed her to be from a quarter to half a mile distant, and steering N. E.; it was raining very hard at the time; we kept our vessel on her course, east by south, until we saw a collision was probable, when we put the helm hard up, struck the steamer two or three minutes afterwards just abaft the paddle-box, on the port side; the steamer kept on her course, her engine in full motion; headed the Augusta around north, alongside the steamer, but they got separated in about a minute, when the Augusta fell in the trough of the sea; all the head gear, jibboom and staunches were carried away. We took in sail and cleared away anchor, supposing the vessel would fill. After clearing the wreck and got up the foresail, we succeeded in getting before the wind, and stood for land. We lost sight of the steamer in five minutes after the collision. Mr. Beman, second mate, states that at half-past two a squall struck us; five minutes more saw the lights of the vessel one point off port bow. I sung out hard a port; the vessel seemed to pay no attention, and struck us just forward of the paddle-box, larboard side, tearing off the wheel, and cutting through the guards into the cabin and hull. We were steering north-west by west, a point to windward. Our course at that time was north-west. After striking us the vessel hung for a moment, and then got clear. I went below, to see what damage was done, and when I got back the vessel was gone.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN MILWAUKEE.

When the intelligence of the loss of the steamer with the excursion party reached Milwaukee yesterday, it spread like wildfire throughout the city. The telegraph office was thronged all day with relatives and friends of those on board.

Many who presented dispatches were in tears, and the most intense anxiety and excitement was manifested in the countenances of all. In the First Ward of that city, it is said, there is scarcely a home or place of business which has not lost some inmate or employee.

Nearly one hundred persons arrived within fifty yards of the beach, but were swept back by the returning waves and lost. Up to 9 o'clock to-night only twenty-one bodies have been recovered, most of which have been recognised by friends as those of residents of Milwaukee.

Great Mass Meeting.—Many of the Constitutional Union journals throughout the country are favoring the proposition to hold a grand Union meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, to which every State should send delegates. The Memphis Enquirer, in seconding the project, says that the "right spirit is now evidently roused in behalf of such an assemblage of the friends of the Union cause as has never yet been witnessed on this continent. It is due to Tennessee that we should at once begin the preparations necessary for carrying out this idea." The 8th of October has been named as an appropriate day for the meeting of this grand national council.

The Great European Balloon Voyage Knocked in the head.—The inflation of Professor Lowe's European balloon was resumed on Saturday, and one o'clock was fixed upon for the hour of departure, but the high wind caused the balloon to burst—thus putting an end to the scheme, and wasting an immense amount of gas.

"THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT" is the title of the new paper at Raleigh which supports Douglas and Johnson. Quentin Busbee, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Executive committee, is Editor. The Democrat is neatly printed. It will be issued semi-weekly at $1 for the campaign.

"THE LEAKSVILLE HERALD" comes to us from Rockingham County, an earnest advocate of Railroad Improvement in the Dan River Region.

AN UNFOUNDED ACCUSATION.

A correspondent applies to us for authentic information in regard to the circumstances attending the passage of the bill prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, as one of the measures which formed a part of the "Great Adjustment" concerted in the year 1850. He also desires us to give a correct statement of the positions assumed by Mr. Bell in the debate that was had on that subject in the Senate of the United States. These positions, we learn from our correspondent, are drawn into question by some of Mr. Bell's political opponents for the purpose of imputing to him a "want of soundness" upon the relations of slavery under this head.

As the pertinacity with which this charge is made by a certain class of politicians at the South against all who are not Democrats does not depend upon the amount or the nature of the facts that can be cited to justify it, we are not in the habit of noticing any of the accusations brought against Mr. Bell on this score, because we are well assured that intelligent readers of all parties have sufficiently learned to disregard this cuckoo cry, which has so long been raised nominally in the interest of slavery, but really in the interest of party. It is only as the latter is in peril that these self-appointed guardians of Southern rights grow proportionally dubious about the capability of any others than themselves to defend the "palladium of Southern society."

But as in the present case the queries of our correspondent relate to the District of Columbia, in which we reside, and as, for this reason, we might be supposed especially cognizant of the facts to which our attention is called, we take leave to say that the objections brought against Mr. Bell for the part he took in the discussion of the act providing for the suppression of the slave trade in this District are without any foundation, or even colorable pretext. The views he announced on that occasion, and the votes which he gave in the preparatory stages and on the final passage of the bill, were shown by the explanations he gave at the time to be inspired by that same comprehensive and judicious statesmanship which he has displayed at other critical periods in our civil history. A brief recital of facts will set this whole matter in a clear light.

The bill originally introduced into the Senate under this head, as the last of the compromise measures of that date, made simple provision against the prosecution of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. On the 3d of September, 1850, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, moved to amend it by appending three additional sections, offered, as he stated, at the instance and suggestion of the corporate authorities of Washington. Of these additional sections two provided penalties for the enticement of slaves to escape from their owners, and proposed a method of awarding compensation to owners actually damaged by the abduction of their servants. A third section erected prohibitions against the ingress and habitancy of free persons of color within the District of Columbia.

These amendments were opposed by Mr. Clay and others, on the ground that, however proper they might be in themselves, they were not germane to the particular subject and purpose of the bill before the Senate. On the other hand, the propriety of their passage was advocated by many Southern Senators, not only because the objects proposed were legitimate in themselves, but because they would give strength and symmetry to a measure which, without them, might possibly be regarded as a pure and simple concession to the exactions of Northern prejudice. Among those who entertained this opinion was Mr. Bell; and the remarks he made in vindication of this view clearly disclose the convictions of public duty under which he acted in voting for the amendments of Mr. Pearce, and, when these were defeated, in voting against the bill itself. Avowing himself favorable to the object proposed by the bill if only that object could be attained in equal deference to both Northern and Southern sensibilities, he refused to vote for the bill as it finally passed, because, in that shape, he feared it would have a happy effect only at the North, while he aimed to secure by it an equally happy effect in the South. How such a position as this should be arraigned for a want of loyalty to the South must pass the comprehension of all who do not sufficiently allow for the vigilance and injustice of partisan denunciation.

The remarks made at the same time by Mr. Bell with regard to the constitutional power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia, and the inexpediency of its present exercise for the abolition of slavery, even if such a power were conceded to be plenary as well as exclusive, are so plain that, as it seems to us, their meaning can be misconstrued by none save those who have a purpose to subserve by the garbled texts we have seen quoted under this head. Just as little foundation can we see for the deductions drawn by political prejudice from certain hypothetical propositions announced by Mr. Bell in the same speech on this subject. We cannot perceive any disloyalty to the South in the declaration that "*if* the sentiment of the adjacent States, and of the South generally, were less inflamed on the subject," he would prefer to see slavery abolished in this District rather than that it should remain as an "open question," to be the fruitful source of prolonged agitations. Expressly premising that his remarks were based on a supposed state of facts, he questioned whether the abolition of slavery in this District, *with the voluntary assent of the Southern States as one of its conditions precedent*, would not be an event to which the people of the South might justly reconcile themselves, *if*, at the same time, such a concession was appointed to be the *ultima thule* of the slavery agitation, and *if*, in this spirit, they could hope to accept it as a test of "the farthest limit to which the North intended to press the anti-slavery policy." To any candid mind this would seem to be the language of a calm but resolute defender of Southern rights. It is the language of one who combines the sagacity of the skillful tactician with the deliberate valor of the intrepid leader, and who, in selecting the point at which he proposes to "make a stand," contemplates something more decisive than the feints and surprises of such inferior political strategists as show so much more discretion in deserting than devotion in maintaining the false positions into which they betray themselves by a headlong precipitance.

It is, in fact, a significant tribute to the moderation and equity displayed by Mr. Bell in arbitrating between the interfering claims of the North and of the South, in regard to the disposition of slavery in this District, that his opponents in each section find it necessary to mangle and pervert his record on the subject, in order to sustain the precisely opposite allegations which they respectively bring against him for his conduct in this matter. These contradictions may, in fact, be properly left to neutralize each other, as it is only by the mutual falsifications they affix to each other that they can serve the cause of historic truth and political fairness.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Attorney General Black has decided that the Post Office Department has the power to withhold letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms when such names have been assumed as a part of a system to cheat and defraud the public. The fraudulent intent, however, must be very clear.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet at Statesville on Oct. 25th.

LITTLE RIVER NAVIGATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It has been sometime since we have asked space in your columns for a communication, and as we do not intend writing much, we indulge the hope that you will pardon us for intruding on the public, for we fear our subject will not be interesting to a large portion of your readers.

A few days ago we were traveling through the County of Cumberland, and observed by the way side an advertisement stating that there would be a meeting of the friends of Lower Little River Navigation Company, held at Petersburgh, Moore county, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking stock in said Company. We inquired of some gentlemen where Petersburgh was, but they could not tell us; so we continued our journey till we reached the residence of an old acquaintance who informed us that he was going up to the meeting and insisted that we should go with him. A short time and we took our exit for the place; we had not gone far before we came to Little River. It is a beautiful stream, almost a natural canal; and while it has not much fall it is sufficient with the aid of its tributaries to afford ample facilities for extensive manufacturing purposes, and we hope the day is not far distant when the wild and unknown country through which it passes, will resound with the din and clatter of machinery, and her industrious citizens be repaid for the efforts they are now making for its improvement. It would afford us great pleasure to speak of the rich and fertile swamps covered with every variety and quality of valuable timber that our country affords; the extensive sand ridges densely timbered with valuable pine, yet unmarked and some perhaps unclaimed; the varied scenery and poetic diversity that charmed us in our travel: but time will not admit. After a long ride we reached Petersburgh about 10 o'clock Saturday, 8th inst., where we met many of the good citizens of Moore and Cumberland, who had come to consult upon the interests of the community and county at large.

At 11 o'clock the people assembled at Farmer's Hall, and the meeting came to order by appointing Sam'l H. Crutchfield, Esq., of Chatham County, Chm'n. We had often heard of Democratic meetings but this was one in feeling and spirit, for every man had his own opinions —expressed them and acted accordingly—happily they all concentrated upon the same grand object, the Navigation of Little River; and perfect harmony prevailed. An able, pointed and practical speech was made on the fertility of the country and the necessity of developing its resources, and the meeting adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. Soon the crowd were invited to retire to the Grove where they might take some refreshments; at first there was some hesitation and feeling for purses, but the cry was heard free! free! and the plaudit, "Hurra for Petersburgh" resounded. It was a well arranged treat, a long table spread with almost every kind of meats, vegetables, fruits, wines and dainties, all arranged with exquisite taste. All honor to the ladies of Petersburgh! After the repast the meeting assembled again; many well timed speeches were made; many allusions were made to Fayetteville, and the wish frequently expressed that there were some friends there who would assist them in their work, and that Petersburgh might soon be connected to her mother town by a permanent line of transportation. After a short time the meeting was greeted with the presence of the ladies and our hopes were increased, for we knew that

> Woman's dominion is over man,
> As she wills to sway him so she can.

One of the speakers made good use of their presence by appealing to them to "put their eyes on the man that would not take stock in the river when the books were opened." The enthusiasm increased till the books were opened for subscription and almost every man came forward and subscribed according to his ability. They did well, though they did not much; for although they have the natural resources of wealth their means are limited simply for the want of facilities for developing them. The meeting adjourned to meet at New Market, Moore Co., Saturday 22d inst.; may they do as well as Petersburgh and success will follow. All thanks to the citizens of Petersburgh and success to the River enterprise.

XENOS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 13, 1860.

MESSRS. HALE & SON:—Permit me through your paper to inform Col. L., of Chatham, that his proposition to our sportsmen is accepted, and we will appropriate Friday the 5th or the 12th day of October, for the meeting.

And as the Col. invited all the ladies of Cumberland and Fayetteville to the bird dinner, we propose Saturday the 6th or 13th (the day after the hunts,) for the beauty and wit of C., to meet the lovely daughters of Chatham at a sociable dinner at Jonesboro'.

The Col. will please inform us which day he will employ for the hunts, the 5th or 12th. O.

Deep River—We learn that letters have been received in town, announcing that the Deep River is now open for boats drawing three feet water, from Fayetteville to the coal fields.—*Ral. Press.*

Enoch R. Sherwood, a native of Davidson county, N. C., was killed by lightning at Pike's Peak gold mines, Kansas Territory, on the night of the 28th of June.

Bear Killed in Franklin.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express states that Col. Jesse L. Stegall of Franklin county, N. C., killed a very large bear a few days ago on the farm of Mr. E. P. Murray. The writer says this is the only bear that has been seen in Franklin for a great many years.

The Fifth Session of Miss R. N. TILLINGHAST'S SCHOOL will commence October 1st.
Sept. 12. 52-1m

The Third Session of the School on Harrington Hill will commence October 1st.
MISS S. A. TILLINGHAST.
Sept. 12. 52-1m

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS C. M. PORTER will open a SELECT SCHOOL in the Lodge building in Fayetteville, on Monday Oct. 8th. It will be the aim of Miss Porter to please all who may favor her with their patronage; and should any person or persons feel dissatisfied at the close of the term, she will make them no charge for tuition. For further particulars inquire of E. Glover.
Sept. 13. 52-3w

BARBACUE at NEW MARKET.

THERE will be a meeting of the friends of Lower Little River Navigation Co., at New Market, Thaggard's Mills, Moore county, N. C., on Saturday the 22d Sept., for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking stock in said Company. The interests of all will be duly considered, therefore *all* are requested to attend.

Several speeches will be made on the topics of the day. Entertainment to all coming.

FRIENDS OF THE ENTERPRISE.
Johnsonville, N. C., Sept 10, 1860. 52-2t

State of North Carolina,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1860;

A MAJORITY of the Acting Justices being present It is ordered, that a Special Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday of October next, it being the 29th day of the month. All suitors, witnesses and others who have business on the Civil Docket only are required to attend; those having business on the State, Ca Sa and Appeal Dockets need not attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
52-1t*C

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. P rfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in anothe column.
Feb'y 2,1860. 33-1lY

Organize! Organize!!—We are glad to see from our exchanges that the Whigs throughout the State are beginning to wake up to the importance of organizing for the Presidential election. This is as it should be, and if the Whigs will only go to work in earnest, and work on until the 6th of November, we have nothing to fear. But how shall this organization be effected? We would suggest that a Bell and Everett Club be formed in every school district—that each Club have its banner, and let there be a rivalry among the different Clubs as to which can enroll the most names. Let these Clubs appoint some one or two of its members to ascertain who are the Whigs within their boundaries who do not generally go out to the elections, and those especially who did not go to the polls at the August election. Let all these things be done, and then, some time in October, let every Club in the county meet together at some appointed place, with their flags, their banners and music, in a grand Mass Meeting. Will not the people of every school district, attend to this? Chas. E. Shober, James T. Morehead, jr., John A. Gilmer, jr., and W. L. Scott have been appointed sub-electors for the county of Guilford—they will hold themselves in readiness to go at any time, to aid in getting up these Clubs. Again, we say organize, organize. Without organization we can do nothing.

Greensborough Patriot.

Mass Meeting at Kittrell's.—There will be a grand Mass meeting of the friends of Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell, at Kittrell's Springs, on Saturday, the 22nd inst. The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to be present and address the people on that occasion: Hons. A. W. Venable, T. L. Clingman, Geo. E. Badger, Thomas Bragg, Roger A. Pryor, and W. N. H. Smith, H. W. Miller, Esq, H. K. Nash, Esq, Col. L. C. Edwards, and several others. There will be an immense outpouring of the people, and the public generally are invited to attend.—*Oxford Leisure Hour.*

Rockingham County.—The Democratic factions in Rockingham county, so far as we are able to learn, are pretty equally divided. The Breckites headed by Gov. Reid and Hon. A. M. Scales, and the Douglasites headed by Messrs. Thomas Settle, Rawley Galloway, and Dr. T. W. Keen, are having a lively time of it. Mr. Galloway is a member elect of the next Legislature; Messrs. Settle and Keen have both heretofore represented the county in the Legislature—they are all men of influence and great personal popularity; and when we recollect that before the Baltimore Convention, nearly every Democrat in the county was for Douglas—it is reasonable to suppose that before the election, with such canvassers as Settle, Galloway and Keen, that nearly the entire Democratic portion of the county will again declare for Douglas. It is true, that Gov. Reid is also very popular, and has heretofore, and still does, exercise a great influence in his county, but then, he is not regarded so much of a Breck man after all, and no man in the county is afraid of incurring Gov. Reid's displeasure by voting for Douglas. As the Legislature now stands, Breck has a majority, and as Gov. Reid has his eye on a Senatorship, it is hardly to be expected of him to come out in favor of Douglas,—no doubt Clingman would be glad to see him do so. Douglas is strong in Rockingham, but we hope to see them all come over and vote for Bell. In Forsyth county, also a number of the strongest Democrats have declared in favor of Douglas, or rather against the Yancey-Breckinridge disunion party.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Great Douglas Demonstration in New York.—The Douglas Democracy of this and surrounding cities held a monster meeting at Jones' Wood yesterday. There were from 20,000 to 30,000 persons present and the "grand political carnival and ox-roast" was considered a success. Prior to listening to the speeches, the Kentucky ox, the calf, the sheep and the hog, which had been roasted whole, were devoured by the multitude, in the open field, with apparent relish. When the meats had been disposed of, Messrs. Douglas and Johnson spoke from the main stand to a vast concourse of people. There was nothing new in either of the speeches. Both were determined to "stand by the Union, the Constitution, the enforcement of the laws, and non-intervention." In relation to the fusion movement, Mr. Douglas said, in answer to a question, that when Mr. Breckinridge answered the question put to him (Mr. Douglas) at Norfolk, and by it showed himself to be a staunch Union man, it would be time enough to talk of fusion. Several speeches were made by less important men at other stands.

N. Y. Times, 13th inst.

Mum on the Great Question.—What Mr. Breckinridge said in his speech at Lexington is of but very little account to the country. It was mostly personal explanations of small charges made against him in the newspapers of the country. What Mr. B. did *not* say in his speech *is* of more importance to the country. He *did not say*, nor did he *dare say*, what course he would advise the Seceding and Disunion party he solely represents to take in case a Black Republican President should be elected.

A Breckinridge Disunion elector in Virginia put this question point blank to Douglas at Norfolk, and he got a point blank reply. That same elector pledged Douglas and his friends that *Breckinridge should answer the same question.* He has not done it. *He dare not do it.* Brave man that Breckinridge! Bully candidate he is! He talks twaddle for two hours about some nonsense never before heard of, but on this great subject, the real test question of Disunion, *he is mum.*

Richmond Whig.

Washington City.—Washington City contains 61,400 inhapitants, which is an increase since 1850 of 21,399. The whole of the District of Columbia contains a population of 75,365, against 51,687 in 1850. The number of slaves is 3,231, against 2,687 in 1850—a decrease of 456.

Bogus Coin.—The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions fourteen styles of counterfeiting coin. It is estimated that fully ten per cent of all the apparent gold coin in circulation is bogus, much of it being so admirably executed as to deceive bank officers and other first-class judges. The natural and legitimate loss in value of gold coin is immense. The estimated loss on the coin in circulation in the United States is over $1,000,000 per annum.

Gen. Lane's advocates allege that his ignorance is his misfortune and not his fault. That may be, but, if the people of the United States were to elect an ignorant man to the Presidency, it would be their fault and not his misfortune.

Prentice.

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81lypd

THE LAKE MICHIGAN DISASTER.

From the accounts published in the Chicago papers we select some incidents in addition to the details in the last Observer.

"Last evening a gay party of excursionists from Milwaukee, 250 in number, and including the "Union Guard," was in this city [Chicago.] Greetings had been exchanged, friendships had been pledged; it was as merry as a wedding. At 11 o'clock all were on board the Lady Elgin; laughing "good nights" were said; hearts and steps were light; there were music and laughter, but not a shade of sadness.

"There were others, too—seekers of pleasure—who were passengers; many of them widely known; all of them warmly loved by somebody who will wait for them in vain. The lines were cast off, the band played a lively air, and the gallant steamer, glittering with colored lights, and humming like a hive in June, moved down the river, passed out into open sea and the dark night, and was lost to sight then, and forever."

"The saving of David Eviston and wife, of Milwaukee, created the greatest excitement. The gallant fellow was seen some distance out, upon the top of the wheel-house, holding his wife by one arm, and clinging with the other to his frail ark. As he reached shore, a fearful surf capsized his raft, and its burden was out of sight for several seconds. When they rose the wife was at some distance from the raft. The gallant fellow left it, and swam to his wife, seized her, and again regained the wheel-house. All on shore held their breath while they approached. At one instant they appeared high in air, and at the next were buried out of sight beneath the terrible surges. At last the wheel-house grounded some distance from the beach, when the man, with his wife in his arms, jumped off and commenced wading to the land. He had proceeded only a short distance, when he sank exhausted, but was caught by Spencer, mentioned above, himself half-buried in the surges, and drawn ashore."

"Those who were saved speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. John Wilson, commander of the ill-fated boat. On board, he was all coolness and bravery, always neglecting himself, and caring for the safety of the others. He was seen early this morning only a few rods from shore, standing upon a raft surrounded by several other rafts, encouraging and cheering them and advising them how to proceed. While in the very act of encouraging others, a heavy roller struck him and washed him off the raft, in sight of the survivors and crowds on shore."

"To the list of the lost must be added Mrs. Jane Cook and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Ann Cook, of Fond du Lac. A son, Jacob Cook, a young man of about 18 years of age, was saved, very badly bruised. The party had been visiting friends in New York State and Canada, and came up the lake on the propeller Sun from Buffalo. Owing to thick weather, Capt. Imson brought them through to Chicago without landing, preferring to send them down to Milwaukee at his own expense. To this change in their plans is due their sad fate."

From the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest on the bodies washed ashore:—

No. 9. Woman unknown, about 20 years of age, black hair, dark hazel eyes, has a narrow velvet ribbon about her neck, fastened with gold stud; high Congress gaiters of prunella, muslin dress; blue bars up and down; figured silk belt ribbon.

No. 17. Woman unknown, supposed to be about 20, sandy hair, light hazel eyes, teeth regular, brown or reddish alpaca dress; buttoned in front with small buttons, wore gold ear-rings, gold ring with motto in blue enamel, "*At present and always,*" also a cornelian ring and plain gold ring, embroidered skirt. Believed to be Norwegian, and one of two sisters that came down on the boat.

THE MOURNERS FROM MILWAUKEE.

"About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a large and heavilyladen train came down from Milwaukee to Winetka, having on board a great number of the friends of both saved and lost. They were principally Irish Distributing themselves along the shore in mournful groups, they spent all the middle of the day in waiting for the waves to give up their dead. Moving to and fro, on the high bank, searching with anxious eyes every inch of the beach below and every breaker that rolled in, they were a sad sight. Aged mothers in quest of sons or daughters, wives looking for husbands and husbands for wives, little children brought down to see all that remained of parents, sympathising and tearful friends—these kept up the unavailing hunt from Winetka to Evansion, going many times over the ground, and continuing their pious labors until night drove them away.

Reports of bodies found were eagerly seized upon; and at times the most exaggerated rumors prevailed. But the most distressing was the hope that buoyed many of them up. We heard one women say, "I know he's safe; he was so cool in danger that he could not be lost. No, no, he's saved; he will come!" was her answer to all. Hope doomed to disappointment—we knew that her husband was dead.

The Lake Disaster.—The Jury impaneled at Chicago to inquire into the cause of the recent terrible disaster on Lake Michigan, commenced their labors on Thursday. Several persons who were on board the ill-fated steamer were examined, and their testimony tends to throw the blame for the occurrence, if any, upon the schooner Augusta, and the testimony of the two mates of the schooner leads to the same conclusion. The steamer's lights, it seems, were discovered at least ten minutes before the collision took place, which was certainly time sufficient to have enabled those on board the Augusta to take every precaution against accident. Forty bodies had been recovered up to Thursday morning, most of them from Milwaukee.

The Prince of Wales in Canada.—The difficulties at Toronto have all been happily adjusted, and the ceremonies arranged for the occasion of the stay of the Prince of Wales there, will proceed. The Duke of Newcastle on Thursday accepted an apology from the Mayor, for the appearance of the Orange emblems, on the occasion of the Prince's landing. The County Master of the Orangemen also issued a proclamation, in which he disclaimed all responsibility on the part of the leaders, for the belligerent demonstrations of Sunday, alleging that the banners and other emblems displayed were obtained surreptiously from the lodge-rooms. The Duke of Newcastle, however, notwithstanding his aversion to Orange arches, was caught Wednesday. The Royal party made a visit to Collingwood and the intermediate places, and on the way they unexpectedly found two arches covered with the insignia of the order, portrait of King William and all, and the Orangemen in attendance with banners, etc. The matter was laughed off under the raillery of the Prince, and no further difficulty is to be apprehended.

New Hampshire Census.—The census returns are so far reported that the New Hampshire papers put the population of the State at 322,000, an increase of only 4,000 in ten years.

The Return of the Great Eastern—The latest foreign advices announce the intended return of the *Great Eastern* to N. York, her day of departure from England having been fixed for Oct. 17.

The population of Paris is given at 1,569,800 souls, an increase of 395,454 since 1856.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th 1860.

The Asia, has arrived with Liverpool dates via Queenstown to the 2d instant.

The Syrian Troubles.—The French were acting vigorously in Syria. Seventy persons were hung, and one hundred and ten soldiers shot; there were 4,500 French troops landed at Beyrout. There existed a threatening manifestation of feeling between the Christians and Moslems.

Official advices from Damascus to August 25th, announce the execution of 167 men implicated in the recent massacres. These executions had struck terror into the inhabitants and the city remained tranquil. One hundred and ten of the malefactors belonged to the police. They were shot in public. The others, including members of the first families in the country, were hanged. Other parties were sentenced to hard labor at Constantinople. The ex-Governer and other officials were undergoing trial. The Sultan's army was acting with most vigorous discipline. Perfect tranquility reigned throughout Syria. Gen. Lamoriciere had directed his troops to plunder any towns showing symptoms of insurrection.

Italy.—Garibaldi's whole army had reached the main land. He had left Calabria, destination unknown. Naples was quiet. The King remains.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2d.—Cotton closed steady. Breadstuffs steady. Rosin firm and lower qualities have improved 7d. a 1s. All qualities of Turpentine have slightly advanced. Spirits Turpentine 31s a 31s. 6d.

Mexican Affairs.—According to our Washington dispatches, the idea of intervention in Mexican affairs on the part of England and France is abandoned, for the present. At least such are now their declarations to our Government. It is alleged, also, that all they contemplated in any event, was friendly advice to Mexico, in which the United States were asked to unite.—*Times.*

Per contra, a special dispatch to the same paper of the next day says that "the Government has given its assent and co-operation to the intended mediation of England, Prussia, France and Spain, in the affairs of Mexico, and Mr. McLane has received instructions to that effect. However this intelligence may be contradicted, you may rely upon it as accurate in every particular."

The War in China.—Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Flag-officer Stribling in command of the East India squadron, state that the belief was entertained that baron Gros and Lord Elgin, the French and English Ambassadors, had urged the commanders of their respective forces at the mouth of the Pei-ho to commence operations immediately, without waiting for further accessions to their strength.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE!

NOW arriving at 21 HAY STREET, a large and desirable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

manufactured by us especially for this market. Having obtained a reputation in North Carolina as sellers of

First Class Clothing,

we shall endeavor to maintain the same.

—BUYERS OF—

Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas and Canes,

will consult their own pecuniary interest by patronising this House.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Ties, Hosiery and Fancy Articles,

is large and cannot fail to please.

Ladies' Trunks!
Ladies' Leather Reticules!
Ladies' Silk Umbrellas!
Ladies' Combs and Brushes!
Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

At the LOWEST PRICES.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
Sept. 11. 52-4t

FALL AND WINTER STYLES, 1860!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Fall & Winter Goods.

comprising the greatest variety of NEW STYLES ever offered by him.

He will receive in a few days, one of the most magnificent selections of

Ladies' Velvet Hats and Bonnets, and Straw Bonnets, trimmed,

ever offered in this market. They were put up by one of the most stylish Houses in the City of New York, and

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER.

The public are invited to give them an inspection, as he will be pleased at all times to show them.

He flatters himself that after fifteen years experience in the Fancy Dry Goods trade, his selections and advantages will be worthy of a call from those in want of desirable new Style Goods at LOW PRICES.

He would take this occasion to say to his friends (many of whom have patronized him from his commencement in business,) that he duly appreciates their many favors and hopes never to part company with any of them. ☞ Call and see the New Styles.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 12. 52l4w-tf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6. 24-1tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

LIME.

100 CASKS UNSLAKED in prime order, for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

FALL, 1860.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Parisian Cloths, and other Dress Goods
Ladies' Emb'd Collars and Sleeves;
Long and Square Shawls;
Chenille Shawls, Silk and Cotton;
Bolting Cloths, assorted Nos.—Anker;
Boots and Shoes; with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with many other Goods.

All of which were bought cheap by the Package and will be offered by Wholesale or Retail—CHEAP.
Sept. 12, 1860. 52tf

J. A. Pemberton

WILL receive in a few days a large lot of beautiful

Salem Cassimeres and Tweeds

THEY ARE

Made in North Carolina,

and are more DURABLE than any other Goods for the same money.

—ALSO—

A LARGE LOT OF

Rock Island Kerseys, Tweeds and Cassimeres,

of very superior quality.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership in the name and style of GOLDSTON BROTHERS.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON
C. C. GOLDSTON
Sept. 12, 1860. 52-3t*

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
FOR SALE BY
S. J. HINSDALE, Agt
Sept. 13. 52tf

C. W. ANDREWS

HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Sheet Lead Pipe, Zinc, Iron-wire Cloth of assorted numbers, PUMPS, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of

TIN-WARE,

of his own manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
Market Square, Fayetteville, Sept. 11. 52tf

Stoves and Grates.

C. W. ANDREWS has on hand a large and selected assortment of

PARLOR GRATES,
Coal, Box and Cooking Stoves

Which he offers for sale on his usual liberal terms.
Market Square, Fayetteville, Sept. 11. 52tf

"GET THE BEST"
THOMSON'S CELEBRATED

SKIRTS.

Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.

Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark the Crown. For sale everywhere.

The best is the Cheapest.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.
336 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 17, 1860. 47-51tiptf

CHINA, GLASS,
CROCKERY,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

—HAS RECEIVED HIS—

Fall Stock for 1860.

His supply of **Common and Medium Earthenwares** is large, and well assorted.

Most of this was imported to his own order and is especially adapted to the wants of the Wholesale Trade. An assortment of

Beautiful Glassware, China, Silver Plated and Brittania Ware,

Makes his stock unusually attractive to Country Merchants. For sale on usual terms to *prompt payers.*
August 20, 1860. 45-12m

1860.
FALL STOCK.
S. J. Hinsdale & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Glass, Window Glass, Brushes, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Are now receiving large additions to their stock of which they invite the attention of PHYSICIANS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS

☞ Careful and prompt attention given to orders.
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Aug. 27, 1860. 47tf

1860.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c
JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others. Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square
Aug. 23. 46-tf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT

For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
June 6, 1860. 24-1tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1860.

GREAT STATE
MASS MEETING
OF THE FRIENDS OF
BELL AND EVERETT,
The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws,
AT SALISBURY,
On Thursday and Friday,
October 11th and 12th, 1860.

Ex. Committee Rooms,
Raleigh, Sept. 15th, 1860.

There will be a STATE MASS MEETING of the friends of BELL AND EVERETT, and of the UNION, at the Town of Salisbury, on the 11th and 12th of October next. Every County in the State is desired and expected to send Delegates.

The UNION MEN of Rowan, through the Executive Committee, extend a cordial invitation to UNION MEN EVERYWHERE to be with them on that occasion.

SION H. ROGERS, Ch'n.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause please copy until the 11th October.

In making the above announcement, which has just been received, we are authorized to state that many distinguished speakers will entertain the expected thousands; and that our friends in Rowan are making great preparations and will heartily welcome their brethren from every quarter of the State. They hope to entertain a delegation from every county, and the larger the delegations the better pleased their entertainers. The invitation is cordially given; let it be heartily accepted. Let our friends in every county in this section turn out in large numbers and join their brethren from all portions of the State in a grand demonstration, such as has not been known in North Carolina since that which welcomed to our State Capital Henry Clay, the great champion of the Union.

But fifty days remain to the election. The time is short: the issues of the last importance. We are striving now not only to overthrow a most corrupt political organization; not only as in August to accomplish a great local reform; but to rescue our country from sectionalism, from abolition sectionalism and disunion sectionalism. Perhaps at no period in our country's history was its future covered in a darker gloom. Then, at no period was the duty more imperative to discard party and personal prejudice and look exclusively to the good of our country. Let us obey the call of duty, and battling in a good cause with stout hearts and strong arms we shall surmount all difficulties and conquer a peace; peace, all that is needed to make us the most powerful, prosperous and happy of the nations. Whigs! Union men! men of all parties who love your country and hold it of more value than a mere local party triumph, (for there is but one party whose triumph in North Carolina can by any possibility be more than a local triumph,) there is no occasion for despondency. The victory is within your grasp. All that is needed to secure it is earnest, enthusiastic effort. Work then, earnestly, enthusiastically, untiringly, till the battle is fought and the victory won, not for a party, but for the Union, the Constitution, the Laws.

The Electoral Canvass in this District.—Oliver H. Dockery Esq., Constitutional Union Candidate for Elector in this District, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:—

Lumberton,	Robeson,	Monday,	Sept. 24.
Rockfish,	Cumbl'd,	Wednesday,	" 26.
Spout Spring,	Harnett,	Friday,	" 28.
Fayetteville,	Cumbl'd,	Saturday,	" 29.
Elizabethtown,	Bladen,	Monday,	Oct. 1.
Dismal,	Sampson,	Thursday,	" 4.
Newton Grove,	"	Friday,	" 5.
Clinton,	"	Saturday,	" 6.
Whiteville,	Columbus,	Monday,	" 8.

Mr. Dockery will be pleased to meet his competitors at these and other appointments, which will be announced in due time. The appointments for Elizabethtown and Whiteville were made in conformity with Mr. Allen's, but at the request of the Judge riding the circuit were changed from Tuesday to Monday of each Court. We suppose Mr. A. will change his accordingly.

Mail Failures.—We noted in the last Observer a number of mail irregularities that can only be accounted for as the results of shameful carelessness. Yesterday and to-day again, we are without mails North of Baltimore; only the New York Times of Friday making its way through. Of course the other newspaper packages and the letter mail might have come with it. There has been no failure in the mail carriers.

Census.—The Census-Taker for the West side of the River requests us to say, that any persons upon whom he has omitted to call will please call on him at the Store of J. H. Roberts & Co, (late Pemberton & Sloan's.)

The Fall Trade.—The dull summer days have passed, and with the cool weather a brisk trade has come. Goods are going out of our stores apparently almost as rapidly as they go in. We are glad to see these lively movements, and hope buyers and sellers will find their intercourse pleasant and profitable. Certainly those who buy from us and those who sell to us should; for while our merchants give full market prices for all produce that is offered, they are content to work for as little profit as any within our knowledge.

Readers of the Observer will see that the business pressure is on it also. If they find news from abroad squeezed into as small compass as possible, it is to make room for the interesting domestic news they will find in our advertising columns.

Yankee Land.—The Census returns so far indicate that Connecticut is making rapid progress in wealth and population. The people are prosperous, and the State (which enjoys an excellent system of internal improvement) is out of debt. In so unpromising a region as Connecticut was, these results are wonderful. But what the State lacks in natural advantages its people supply by industry, energy and shrewdness. A sample of the stuff of which Connecticut men are made was given in a description of the premises of Col Samuel Colt, lately published in the editorial correspondence of this paper. Another is furnished by the little village of Fair Haven, near New Haven. There are said to be no visible reasons why Fair Haven should ever have existed; yet it is also said to be one of the most flourishing of villages, all its people prosperous, every citizen out of debt (like the State) and every one with a little surplus (like the State again.) All this is the result of the oyster trade. Fair Haven buys oysters dirt cheap in Virginia, takes them to Connecticut, shells them, pickles them, and supplies all New England, and Virginia too, very probably. But when Fair Haven sends to Virginia for oysters, it does not send its vessels empty. It sends back the *shells* of the oysters of the previous voyage, ridding itself of a nuisance thereby, and sells them to Virginia (to burn into lime) at seven cents a bushel! That is the way the Yankees serve our Virginia neighbors, and we would not be surprised if they serve North Carolina in the same way. Can't we learn something from them?

New Orleans School of Medicine.—We have received a copy of the annual catalogue of this Institution. The class for 1859-60 numbered 216, representing all the Southern States, the District of Columbia, California and South America. From North Carolina 4. The graduates numbered 66; of whom 2 from N. C.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Sept. 12, 1860.

I was too busy yesterday to write anything for Thursday's Observer, as I could have wished to do, though I really had nothing worth writing about.

This morning I met Senator Douglas at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, looking somewhat worsted, and quite hoarse, from the arduous stumping campaign which he has gone through, and is still bent on pursuing. His energy and pluck are universally admired, even by those who cannot tolerate his politics, and who do not approve of his adoption of the stumping system by a candidate for the Presidency. To-morrow he speaks at Jones's wood, in the upper part of the city, say some six or eight miles from the Battery, where there is to be a grand Douglas barbacue, a novel thing here. An ox, all the way from Kentucky, is to be roasted whole; as a preliminary to which, the huge animal was paraded through the city yesterday on a cart, decorated with flags and inscriptions, preceded by a band of music in a four horse wagon, and followed by a crowd of people. Busy as I am, I do not see how I can avoid going to see the show, though I can hardly hope to get near enough to hear the orator among the scores of thousands who will be there.

I am very glad to see by "the World" this morning, that the fusion of the Breckinridge party with the Douglas and Bell and Everett parties, is considered as a fact accomplished. The World winds up its notice of the fact with the following cheering remarks—most cheering, when we consider that the leaning of that paper is manifestly to the Lincoln cause:

"Strong as the republicans thought themselves two months ago, they now begin to see that the New York election is to be one of the most hotly contested ever known in the state, and that they must not any longer rest their hopes of success on the divisions and weakness of the enemy. If victory shall finally perch on their standard, it will be after a hard-fought battle, in which no mistake is made, and no blow misdirected."

I heard last evening an amusing account, and all the better for its being true, of the reply of an Episcopal Clergyman, in Chicago to an application to preach a sermon against slavery. "Preach against slavery," said he. "What, are there any slaves here?" "Oh no, there are none here." "Well then," said he, I know that there *is* a vast amount of intemperance, of profane swearing, of thieving, and cheating, and lying, to say nothing of the higher crimes, such as murder, &c. I intend to preach against all these, which abound in Chicago, and when I find that they are all reformed, then I will take into consideration the propriety of preaching against slavery, which is away off in the South." There is a volume of sound sense in this, but unfortunately many here are too blind to see it.

Judge Douglas in New York.—Elsewhere is a brief account of the great Douglas Demonstration in New York last week, the numbers in attendance at which have been estimated as high as 75,000. In the course of Judge Douglas's speech he was interrupted by a man in the crowd asking his views of fusion in New York between the two wings of the Democracy, all attempts at which had so far failed. The Judge expressed his earnest desire for a hearty union of all Union men against sectionalism; and his willingness to withdraw in favor of Mr. Breckinridge if the latter would answer as he had answered the questions asked him by a Breckinridge Elector at Norfolk. That is a safe proposition. Mr. B. was pledged to answer, but failed to do so at Lexington, and any direct answer would be ruinous to him.

Stumping for the Presidency.—The Breckinridge wing of the Democracy have been greatly troubled in spirit by what they term the disgraceful exhibitions of Judge Douglas on the stump. Greatly horrified have they been that any man would so degrade the office of Chief Magistrate of this great country, and so discredit the country itself, as to stump for the Presidency. We lean decidedly to their notions. We hope to confirm them in entertaining them; for if they honestly believe what they say, they must abandon Breckinridge and vote for Bell. To that end, we direct their attention to Mr. Breckinridge on the stump; and ask them to point to anything near so disgusting in the "Little Giant's" progress, (bad as that is) as the following scene described by an enthusiastic Breckinridger reporting Mr. Breckinridge on the Kentucky stump:—

"Throughout the delivery of the speech the crowd indulged in extravagant demonstrations of admiration and affection for the speaker, and some were considerably more profane than elegant. There was an almost constant echo of "Hurrah, my John;" "Go it my major;" "Give him h—ll again, my John;" "Hurrah, my Breckinridge;" "The greatest man in the world, by ——." Here the train started, and my letter stopped."

Our Neighbors Excited.—The Charleston Mercury has been horrified at Judge Douglas's plain and emphatic avowals in Virginia and North Carolina that, as Senator or President, he would do all in his power to enforce the laws; and that all attempts at resistance from whatever quarter, North or South, he would treat as Gen. Jackson treated the Nullifiers in 1832. The Mercury expressed its dissatisfaction very plainly, but a correspondent of that paper is even more enraged, and "eats fire" after this fashion:—

"Mr. Douglas, upon the back of this insolent assertion of his, cannot possibly make a speech in South Carolina. His voice will not be tolerated in this State —even though it be "a free country." It is more than the wholesome condition of his skin is worth. He would be kicked from any stump in the State. The cry of *shame*, from every quarter of the South, should rise up against Virginia, that she has not only permitted her soil to be desecrated by the bullying threats of violence against her Southern sister States; but men have been found there—found in masses—to hoot on this Western blackguard with their cowardly shouts of applause. Shame! Shame! upon poor, old Virginia. Who could have thought she would have come to this!"

The "Little Giant" is certainly not lacking in pluck; and if he does not go to South Carolina, we suppose it is only because the people there can't vote, and he makes speeches only to make votes. If he does go he will not be "kicked," however much he may deserve it; and *that* is a family question between him and his brother Democrats in South Carolina in which we are not disposed to interfere.

The most Remarkable Occurrence of the Age.—It is stated in the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, as from official data, that the expenditure by the United States Government for entertaining the Japanese Embassy while in this country was $14,390; paid to the Panama Railroad Company, $3,650; cost of conveyance from Norfolk to Washington, $1,255; stores for the return home, $5,872; in all $25,168, or one-half of the amount appropriated by Congress. We can only account for this singular fact on the supposition that the management of the Japanese fund, as well as of the Japanese, must have been confided to the officers of the Navy.

The City of New York has had no such good luck. It was in the grasp of the "land sharks," more voracious in money matters than those of the sea. The wrangle over the Japanese bill continues, and having succeeded in procuring the items of the bill, the tax-payers learn that the cost of entertaining the Japanese included the cost of also entertaining one hundred and fifty Common Councilmen and their friends, by furnishing them their dinners every day during the stay of the Japanese, three dozen kid gloves apiece for each day's wear, and wines and cigars *ad libitum*.

Turned up in Kentucky.—"Old Joe" Lane has not found his kinsfolk in Buncombe yet. When last heard from he was stumping Kentucky. He spoke at Covington on the 11th inst.

Webster's Spellers.—About 500,000 copies were sold at the New York Book Trade Sales on Saturday, the 8th inst. *One million five hundred thousand* copies are printed and sold annually. A large eight cylinder steam press is kept busy printing them from year's end to year's end.

Office-holding.—The Raleigh Press says that "the Fayetteville Observer takes Mr. Clingman to task for declaring he would not hold office under Abe Lincoln, in the event of his election to the Presidency."

The Fayetteville Observer has done nothing of the kind.

The Press asks: "Will the Editor of the Observer hold office under Abe Lincoln, the author of the "irrepressible conflict?" Let us hear from you Mr. Observer."

The Editor of the Observer will not hold office under Abe Lincoln or anybody else. He attends to his own business.

We hope we have gratified the Press? Its curiosity is impertinent, but, being harmless, we have sought to satisfy it.

Speeches that were *not* made at Raleigh.—The Newbern Progress (Douglas) in giving an account of the late Breckinridge Mass Meeting at Raleigh, supplies two omissions. Mr. Clingman made a speech which the Progress thinks incomplete, and finishes thus:—

"Mr. Clingman should have closed by telling the assemblage how he hung around the Baltimore Convention, how he *worked* there night and day to secure the nomination of Douglas; how he had worked for him for months; and that he, Hon. T. L. Clingman of North Carolina, U. S. Senator, even aspired to be placed on the ticket with Douglas as the candidate for Vice President. All these things *we* knew to be facts, but they might have been *news* to many in that assemblage."

Then again, Gov. Ellis, who goes the whole Breckinridge figure, did not make a speech at all. But the Progress thinks he ought to have made a speech, and that his speech should have been the same that he made at Kinston where he denounced the anti-Douglasites for seceding at Charleston, as follows:—

"Some delegates went to the Charleston Convention to prevent a nomination, and to dissolve the Union. I am glad they left the Convention. It was a happy riddance. When they left we got clear of the disunionists. That fellow from Delaware by the name of Bayard—he is a Democrat—went off to the seceders to work the political wires for personal friends. I hope never to see these seceders in the Democratic party again."

Hon. John Kerr.—Mr. Kerr, Commoner elect from Caswell, has been making a speech to the Breckinridgers in Richmond, Virginia. We are glad to see that our old friend was not afraid to tell his party some truths which they do not often hear from their orators. The Whig says:—

"Mr. K. is an able man, and a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and made a speech on Tuesday evening, which was the best, the fairest and the most manly we have heard on his side of the question. He declared it was ridiculous to accuse John Bell of unsoundness on the slavery question, and asserted that it would be folly for the Southern States to secede from the Union in the event of Lincoln's election. Altogether, Mr. Kerr's speech was a highly creditable effort, but failed to give satisfaction, we suspect, to many of the rampant Breckinridgers."

Mr. Clingman—This gentleman who is stumping the State and abusing Judge Douglas and non-intervention, has changed his mind no less than three times in as many years on the subject of "non-intervention." We have before us a speech of his delivered in the Senate only four months ago, which is the strongest Douglas non-intervention speech that we ever read. He admits, here, that once in time he was an "interventionist"—thought it the duty of Congress to legislate for protection of slavery in the Territories —but admits that his mind has changed—contends that the question belongs exclusively to the Territories. He cites the slave codes of New Mexico and Utah, to show that the South will not lose by the Douglas doctrine of non-intervention. He denies that the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court touched the doctrine of non-intervention: says that it decided against the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso. He shows that the whole democratic party has time and again committed itself to the Douglas doctrine of non-intervention, and insists on the party maintaining the doctrine in good faith, for all time to come. This was last May; just four months ago.

Clingman is now traversing the State calling on the people to crucify Douglas because he is for this same non-intervention doctrine that he (C.) so warmly advocated in May last! Ye gods and little fishes, what manner of people are we?

Milton Chronicle.

Eastern N. C. Crops.—Private business induced us to extend our trip to Washington, Beaufort County, returning home by way of Newbern. The Cotton crop has evidently suffered some from the unfavorable weather at the beginning of the season, but the amount made this year will exceed that of last year, there having been a much larger area planted. The Corn crop all along seemed to be very good indeed—never better.

Wilmington Journal, 15th inst.

The weather is now cool and dry. Corn crops in this county are as good as I have ever known them. Cotton is very common, and the crop the shortest I have ever seen for the quantity of land planted. Owing to the wet weather the cotton has "bolled" badly. I do not think we will make more than half a crop. I have visited three of the best cotton counties in the state, and found them, if anything, behind Pitt. The weed is uncommonly fine but bears almost nothing.

Greenville Cor. Pet. Express, 15th inst.

Acquitted.—Mr. Foard, the young man who killed Mr. Watson of Chapel Hill, during the Spring Session, has been acquitted before the Orange Superior Court this week. The verdict was, "Not guilty." Mr. Foard was a student of the University of North Carolina.—*Ral. Press.*

The Pacific States.—A letter from Washington states that the friends of Breckinridge there, who have been confidently calculating on the votes of Oregon and California, for their ticket, are greatly annoyed at the resolutions of the Breckinridge Convention in Virginia, denouncing the project of a Pacific Railroad. They feel that after such a declaration the Pacific States are hopelessly lost.—*Rich. Whig.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by E. H. Straughan, Esq., Mr. LEVI B. WILLIAMS of Randolph, to Miss MARY A. LINDLEY of Chatham.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 2d inst., JOHN PARTRIDGE, in the 78th year of his age.

Spring Hill, Sept 8, 1860.

At a meeting of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society, held at the above place, the following Resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas: We have just received the painful intelligence that our friend and brother John H. Campbell, is no more. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother, the R. T. and L. Society has lost a devoted member, and the cause of Temperance and Literature a warm and unflinching advocate.

Resolved, That our loss is more keenly felt, from the fact that he was with us, and assisted in the organization of our Society.

Resolved, That whilst we drop tears of sorrow on account of the early death of our esteemed friend, we will try to bow with humble submission to the decrees of that Being who has all events at his command.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and friends of our departed brother, and as a faint testimonial of our respect for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning; and that his star on our banner be draped in mourning, watched and preserved with tender care by the Society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, also one to the family of the deceased.

Mrs. Catharine J. Ward will open her SCHOOL in Arch Street, on the 1st day of October, 1860.

Sept. 18. 53-2w

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Melita, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., arrived off Cape Race last evening. Her news is unimportant. Sardinia was about to interfere in the affairs of Naples.

Commercial.—Liverpool, Sept. 4.—Cotton —Sales of past two days reached 21,000 bales. The market continued generally unchanged. The weather continued to be favorable for the crops. Flour has declined 1s., Wheat 3d. @ 4d., and Corn 6d. Rosin closed firm at an advance; lower qualities have improved most: Quotations 4s. 10d. Turpentine is firm, and all qualities have advanced. Spirits Turpentine 31s. 6d. @ 32s.

From Japan.—Later intelligence from Japan is received by way of California. The Portuguese are making attempts to effect a treaty arrangement with the Japanese, a man-of-war having arrived at Kanajawa with a Commissioner on board. The commander of the Candinamarrah, the Japanese vessel which was recently at San Francisco, had given his countrymen the most glowing accounts of the brilliant manner in which he and his crew were entertained while in America.

Great Republican Meeting in New York.—One of the most stupendous political gatherings ever seen in the City took place in and around Cooper Institute last evening, on the occasion of the Republican ratification of State and National nominations. The subsequent Wide-Awake procession, with the ten thousand torches, numerous bands of music, uniforms, military drill, pyrotechnics and general enthusiasm, surpassed in novelty any demonstration of the kind ever seen in the City.—*N. Y. Times, 14th inst.*

From Oregon.—The Democratic Convention in Oregon had split into two wings, and will hold their sessions on the 18th and 19th.

A Fight with the Indians.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald, of the 7th inst., says that Capt. Sturg and command had fought a bloody battle with the Camanches, Kiowas and Cheyennes, 60 miles from Fort Kearney, killing 29. The American loss was trifling.

The Prince of Wales.—On Thursday, his Highness was to go to Niagara, stopping at Woodstock, Paris and Chippewa to receive addresses. He will spend three days at the Falls.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 17.

BACON,	13 a 15	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	11 a 11½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 9½	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	18 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	18 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 80
Family	7 25 a 7 35	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
Super.	7 00 a 7 10	Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Fine	6 75 a 6 85	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 50 a 6 60	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	1 00 a 1 10	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 00 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35	TURPENTINE—	
Do. ℔ 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75	Yellow dip	1 90 a
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	Virgin,	1 50 a
Green	5 a 6	Hard	70 a 80
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Spirits	34 a 34½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Sales of 6 bales of new crop on Friday at 11½; said to be a choice article. Prices are not so firm to-day, and buyers are not disposed to pay over 11 to 11½ cts. for best grades. We note the arrival of 20 bales by Railroad on Friday, from Chatham county, which is yet unsold.

Flour—There is a fair supply arriving, and we note a decline in prices. Sales on Saturday at $7 per bbl. for super. Several loads on market this morning.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales of small lots on Friday at 34 to 34½.

Corrected by Pemberton & Sloan.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 15, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 30, Virgin 1 84, Hard 1 15. Spirits 37; N. Y. bbls. 38. Common Rosin 1 02½. N. C. Bacon 13½. Corn 70 to 80. Flour, super 7 75. Guano, Peruvian $59 to $60. No other transactions. During the week, last sales of Tar at 2 10. No. 2 Rosin 1 12½, No. 1 1 75 to 2 25. Mullets $7 to 7 75. Timber, 2 rafts at $4. Nothing else reported.

At New York, Cotton dull at 10¾ for middling uplands. Flour declining; Southern 6 10 to 6 30. Wheat declining; white 1 37½ to 1 61. Corn 66 to 68. Spirits dull at 39 to 41. Rosin 1 37½.

At Cheraw, Flour 7 25 to $8. Cotton, 5 bales *new* at 10.80. N. C. Bacon 15. Corn 1 20 to 1 25. Salt 1 25 to 1 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15 and 17.—Orrell & Dailey's Line. Str's Kate McLaurin and Sun, with passengers and goods for A Johnson, Jr, Jno N Prior, Page & Surles, Mike Smith, Wm McIntyre, A G Thornton & Co, Orrell & Dailey, Holmes & Faulk, Geo Brandt, Pemberton & Sloan, D & W McLaurin, Jas Dodd, and P P Johnson.

Cape Fear Line. Sept. 17—St'r Flora McDonald, with goods for A J Woodward, C P McGary, J A Pemberton, J Otterburg, I Dodd, A M Branson, S T Hawley, M Banks, Geo Brandt, Col A Murchison, D McNatt, B Trolinger, O S Evars, Lucy Deal, J Utley, G W Harriss, Foust & Bro, H T Moffitt, B Moffitt, A N McDonald, J A Carver, A S McNeill, A H Marsh & Son, S Edwards, Bostick & Moffitt, Worth, Wightman & Co, R Marsh & Gerrell, O S Baldwin & Co, W Moffitt, W W & Co Agts.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Friday Sept. 14.—73 bbls Spts Turpentine, 364 bbls Rosin, 27 bbls Flour, 14 sacks do, 50 bushels Wheat, 20bbls Crude Turpentine, 20 bales Cotton, 39,534 ft. Ton Timber, to T S Lutterloh, G W Williams & Co, Jos A Worth, Jos Utley, R McDaniel, D & W McLaurin, Maxwell & Holder.

Sept 15.—35,164 ft Ton Timber, to Maxwell & Holder.

A NEW SUPPLY OF THE CELEBRATED
"Le Coultre" Razor
just received. Out of the large quantity sold the past season not one has been returned.
"Cherpillond" Straps,
none better made. They go with the above Razors and are sold *only* by O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay Street.

Fancy Soaps, Fine French Colognes, Lubin's Extracts and Oils, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Hair, Cloth, Bath, Hat and Tooth Brushes,
besides a variety of other show case articles for sale by O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
Sept. 14. 1t

FOR THE LADIES!
LADIES can find at 21 HAY ST., a good assortment of
Trunks, of various patterns.
Leather Reticules.
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.
Fine Buffalo Hair Brushes, (inlaid with Pearl.)
Dressing Combs.
Fine French Perfumeries.
Fine Toilet Soaps.
Flavoring Extracts, (for Cake, Jellies, &c.)
Tooth Soaps and Brushes, &c. &c.
We have taken great pains to procure of the above, FIRST CLASS ARTICLES, and as such we confidently offer them to you. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
Sept. 14. 53-8t

New Arrivals of Fall Goods!
GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St.
HAS now on exhibition a portion of his new and elegant stock of
FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Plain and Fig'd Black Silks, Fancy Silks, Plain and Fig'd DeLaines, French and English Merinoes, Irish Poplins, Ottoman, Delour, Bombazine and Alpacca Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Trimmings, Straw and Velvet Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificials and Feathers, Chenille, Bugle and Tinsel Head Dresses, a rich and varied assortment of Embroideries, real Lace Collars and Sets, Corsets, Gloves and Hosiery, White Goods and Hoop Skirts.
—ALSO—
Ready-Made Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, as well as Umbrellas.
All present a tempting series of attractions for those who desire good things at low prices.
GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 17, 1860. 53-itf

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
WM. MACINTYRE
HAS RECEIVED of late purchases, Ladies CLOTH CLOAKS, new style, Double and Single SHAWLS, various colors.
Fayetteville, Sept. 17. 53*3t

BAJOU'S
CELEBRATED KID GLOVES excel all others, and can be had at the same price paid for inferior makes elsewhere, at
1t J. N. PRIOR'S.

DOUBLE HOOP SKIRTS.
THE above New Style are to hand, together with a beautiful assortment of DRESS GOODS. Call at
1t J. N. PRIOR'S.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.
JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ADDITION to my stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER & PLATED WARE, FINE CUTLERY,
Military and Fancy Goods,
which makes my stock good. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call and take a look. I think I can suit them as to prices and quality.
☞ Particular attention paid to Watch and Clock repairing and Jobbing. W. PRIOR.
Sept. 17, 1860. 53-3m

REMOVAL.
JAMES MARTINE would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand, North side Hay street, to the Store nearly opposite, formerly occupied by him as a Tin Manufactory. And offers for sale on the most favorable terms, a large and full assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
GROCERIES,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware and Trimmings, Agricultural Implements, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Building Materials, Mechanics' Tools, French Burr and Esopus Mill Stones, and Anker Bolting CLOTHS.
And would take this opportunity of returning his thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him, and would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
JAMES MARTINE, Hay St.
Sept. 17. 53-ilm

New Flour! New Flour!
BY the sack or less quantity, warranted good, for sale at the MERCHANT MILLS, at the retail prices of the Stores. If it is to the interest of Fayetteville to encourage a Wheat Market, let her citizens now liberally patronize these Mills. "A word to the wise is sufficient;" that is to say, if they do it, then, *they are wise;* if they do not, then, the proprietor was *certainly not wise* in such a liberal investment of his funds.
Liberal prices will continue to be paid for good Wheat, until "A word to the wise," spoken in the above advertisement, is found insufficient to sell the Flour, so as to justify.
Sept. 14, 1860. 53-3t
Weekly Town papers 1 time.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE RESIDENCE and LAND adjoining W. H. Carver, containing 30 Acres, on the F. and W. P. Road. A fine Young Orchard, just beginning to bear, of the most choice selection of Fruits in the country. A good Well of Water in the yard; and all necessary out houses.
A bargain can be had by immediate application to
DAVID GEE or
W. H. CARVER.
Sept. 13. 53-tf

Land for Sale.
THE Subscribers having determined to change their situation, now offer their Land for sale, which is situated on the West side of the Cape Fear River and immediately on the Wilmington Road, 12½ miles below Fayetteville. One Tract contains 75 acres, the other 70. There is a well of excellent water, on each place, pronounced by travellers to be the best on the Road; part of the Land is cultivated in corn, which promises a yield of 15 bushels per acre, without manure. There is a good Dwelling house and other necessary outbuildings on each of the places. The place on the Road has 10 acres, cleared in the last two years.
For further particulars address the subscribers at Gray's Creek N. C.
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
D. F. HOLLINGSWORTH.
Sept. 15, 1860. 53-*2t

Notice to Contractors.
PROPOSITIONS for the building of a Wooden Court House at Lillington, Harnett County, will be received until the second Monday in December 1860. Plans and specifications may be seen by applying to Benjamin F. Shaw, at Summerville, Harnett County.
For information address the undersigned at Johnsonville, N. C. R. C. BELDEN,
For Building Committee.
Sept 14, 1860. 53-t10D
Presbyterian copy.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Company at Morrison's Mills, on Tuesday the 25th inst. DUNCAN MURCHISON, Pres't.
Sept. 14, 1860. 1t

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R.,
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 14, 1860.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, will be held in this town, on the fourth Friday (26th day) of October next.
D. S. COWAN, Sec'y.
Wilmington, Sept. 14. 53-tm

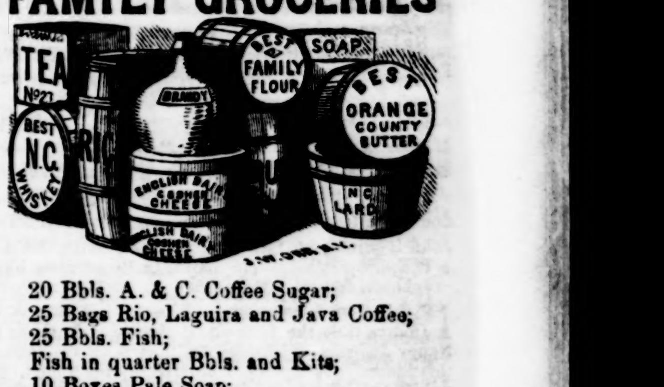
Western Lands for Sale.
J. W. FAUST, Attorney at Law,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
Also, Real Estate Agent.
HAS on hand for sale a large list of first class Lands, improved and unimproved, lying chiefly in the valleys of the Arkansas, White, Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Prices low and terms favorable. This list contains more than (50) fifty places of from two hundred to two thousand acres each. Prompt attention given to letters of inquiry. Reference:
Capt. ALBERT PIKE, Little Rock, Ark.
Sept. 10, 1860. 53*3t

NEW ORLEANS
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
SITUATED ON COMMON STREET,
Opposite the Charity Hospital.
THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1860, and terminate in the latter part of March, 1861.
FACULTY.
ERASMUS D FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology.
ANTHONY A. PENISTON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.
SAMUEL P. CHOPPIN, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.
CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
ISAAC L. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
H. D. SCHMIDT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 15th of October. Clinical instruction given daily in the wards of the Charity Hospital, and three times a week at the College Dispensary.
The Faculty of this Institution are amongst the duly elected Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and, according to a late Act of the State Legislature, "shall at all times have free access to the Hospital, for the purpose of affording to their Pupils practical illustrations of the subjects they teach."
The Board of Administrators elect annually, in April, twelve Resident Students, who are furnished board and lodging in the Hospital; and the Students of this School are equally eligible to this place with any others.
The great aim of the Faculty is to impart a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the branches of Medicine.
Dissecting material is abundant, and at a nominal cost. No charge for attendance at the Hospital.

Amount of Fees for full course of Lectures	$108 00
Matriculation Fee (paid but once)	5 00
Dissection Fee	10 00
Graduating Fee	25 00

For any further information, address
E. D. FENNER, Dean of the Faculty,
No. 5 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, Sept. 1860. 53-4tpd

JUST RECEIVED!
BY
D. ANDERSON
CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES



20 Bbls. A. & C. Coffee Sugar;
25 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
25 Bbls. Fish;
Fish in quarter Bbls. and Kits;
10 Boxes Pale Soap;
80 Boxes Cheese;
1000 Lbs. Leaf Lard;
700 Lbs. Dried Beef;
Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
Candles, Tobacco and Cigars;
50 Bbls. Foreign and Domestic Liquor;
Also, some fine Old Sherry, 4 years old;
Staple Dry Goods, &c., &c.

NOTICE.
HAVING made an arrangement to receive Butter every week. Fresh from the dairies in Orange Co., N. Y., I can furnish families at all times with the best article, at No. 22, Hay Street.
Sept 14, 1860 53-2w

BACON!
5000 LBS. BRIGHT WESTERN BACON SIDES. For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sept. 17th, 1860. 53-2t

Pocket Book Lost!
CONTAINING SIXTY DOLLARS, viz: 8 Five Dollar bills on the Bank of Lexington, and 2 Ten Dollar bills on the Miners' Bank.
The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to myself or to Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, Fayetteville.
WM P TAYLOR.
Pittsboro', N. C., Sept. 14 1860. 53-1t

Executor's Notice.
THE subscriber having at September Term 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Miss Sidney Carver, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his Testatrix to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plealed in bar of recovery.
Those indebted to the Estate will make immediate payment. JOSHUA CARMON,
Ex'r of Sidney Carver.
September 13, 1860. 53-4w

JNO. S. DANCY, *Late of Tarboro'.* JNO. H. HYMAN, *Late of Scotland Neck.* F. M. HYMAN, *Late of Warrenton.*
DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 *Pearl Street,*
NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.
The New York House will be conducted by Jno. S. Dancy, aided by R. W. Hyman.
The Norfolk House will be conducted by Jno. H. Hyman and F M. Hyman.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1860.
Original Bill.

Douglas P. Beatty, William G. Pearson, John S. Pearson, and Annabella and Eliza Pearson, infants, Complainants.

Against

Hayes W. Beatty, Charles B. Mallett, and W. H. Beatty, Executors of William H. Beatty, dec'd., late of Bladen County, George D. Hooper and wife Caroline M. Peter Mallett, Edward Mallett. A. F. Mallett, and William P. Mallett, Defendants.

IT appearing upon the affidavit of John S. Pearson, that the Defendants, William H. Beatty, George D. Hooper and wife Caroline M, A. F. Mallett and Peter Mallett, are not residents of the State of North Carolina, publication is therefore made according to Act of Assembly in such cases, made and provided, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1860, at the Court House in Fayetteville, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

53*6t] WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS

Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash
☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!

TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.

Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.

For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.
J. C. GOVE & CO.
Plaistow, N. H
July 25. 88*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r of Green Smith, dec'd, vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Cedney Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Jno. Smith, C. Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or said petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860.
45*6wpd] JNO. McLENNAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.
Calvin J. Cochran vs. James W. McRae.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James W. McRae is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, or final Judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Jno. McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1860.
45*6wpd JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BARBARA A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 7.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 20th of September 1860, the perishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence on six months credit.

B. A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 7. 43-*ts

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

A Rare Chance to make Money!

ANY person wishing to make from three to five dollars per day, can do so by enclosing me one dollar. The employment is honorable and requires little labor and a very small capital.

Address J. DIMERY,
Bennettsville, S. C.
June 30th, 1860. 31-3m

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

May 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NORTH CAROLINA
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WILL BE OPEN for visitors the 1st of June. They are situated near the present terminus of the Western N. C. Rail Road, not an hour's ride by superior Omnibuses and Stages.

The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER

as Manager, whose experience at the various fashionable watering places of Virginia, added to his commanding appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insures good order and good fare.

The *very best* BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND of MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond, Virginia, affords, have been procured.

Riding Vehicles and Horses, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS, are at the command of visitors.

The country is elevated and healthy; the scenery beautiful and roads most excellent, and the pleasure grounds extensive.

There is no water better than that afforded by the North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive outlay he has made to fit up a watering place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant, to render all who may visit him, pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
May 14, 1860. 18-tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860 5*1ypd

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at August Term, 1860, of Sampson Court of Pleas &c., qualified as Administrator on the Estate of George H. Daughtry, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them in the time and properly authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors will please make immediate payment.

WILLIAM DAUGHTRY, } Adm'rs.
KILBEE LASSITER, }
Sept. 4. 51*4tpd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Martin Jernigan, dec'd., at Aug. Term, 1860, of Sampson Court of Pleas, &c., gives notice to all persons having claims against said dec'd., to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors will make immediate payment as the Administrator is anxious to settle the business speedily.

KILBEE LASSITER, Adm'r.
Sept. 4. 51*4tpd

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I WILL open an English and Classical School in the Lodge building in Fayetteville, on Monday, Oct. 1st.

TERMS PER QUARTER (10 WEEKS:)

English	$7 50
Latin	10 00
Latin and Greek	12 50

It is my aim and object to make the school as worthy of patronage, as my attainments, abilities and two year's experience in teaching will permit.

JAS. A. STEWART, A. B.

Satisfactory testimonials can be furnished.
Sept. 7. 51*tf

NOTICE.

MY correspondents in future are requested to direct their communications to St. Lawrence, Chatham Co., N. C. I shall regularly attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Randolph and Guilford.

J. H. BROOKS.
Sept. 8. 51*3tpd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

William J. McLauchlin, Duncan J. McLauchlin, Neill A. McLauchlin, minor children of Duncan McLauchlin, dec'd., by their Guardian Daniel W McLean, vs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, Administrator of Hugh McLauchlin, dec'd., Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin and Sally Gilchrist.

Petition for account and distribution in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin, Defendants named in the above petition, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to appear before the Honorable, the Judge of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[48*6t N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

B. B. BULLA,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Randolph, and adjoining Counties.
June, 1860. 32-4m

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

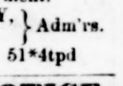
MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.
July 13, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT would request all those desiring his professional services this Summer to call soon, as he will be absent from Fayetteville from AUGUST 2 until SEPTEMBER.
June 26. 30-tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

JOHN M. CLARK,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
—DEALER IN—
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.
LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
April 20, 1860. 11tf

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs
Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

EDWIN H. RANNEY,
General Commission Merchant,
32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consigments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, Charleston.	WALKER, EVANS & Co. Charleston
S WYATT & Co. "	ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.
JAMES TUPPER, Esq. "	HENRY NUTT, Esq. "
B C. PRESSLEY, Esq. "	Rev JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richm'd.
W. Y LEITCH, Esq. "	Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D "	JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. B. CARSON, Ed So. Bap.	JOHN W. SEXTON, Esq., Phila.

March 9. 90-1Y

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

R. M. ORRELL.
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 18, 1858. 45tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

Floral College.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the 18th of JULY next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
June 18, 1860. 28tf

MEDICAL INSTITUTION
OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE Course of Lectures for 1860-61, will commence on Thursday, September 13th, and continue four months.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
CHARLES HOOKER, M. D.,—Anatomy and Physiology.
WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.,—Theory and Practice of Physic.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, JR., M. D.,—Chemistry and Pharmacy.
PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D.,—Obstetrics.
CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M. D.,—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture Fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, July 27, 1860. 49-6tpd

HUNT'S HOTEL,
High Point, N. C.

THIS new and commodious house is now open for the reception of Travelers and Boarders, where every attention will be given for the comfort of guests.

N. HUNT, Jr.
Aug. 14, 1860 45-4w

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS,
ROWAN STREET.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 8, 1859 54-tf

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 4tf
March 23, 1860.

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist—character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SON.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE MOULDER'S & FOUNDER'S Guide, by Overman; Wood's Class Book of Botany; Lectures on Natural History, by P. A. Chadbourne; Professor Emmons' Manual of Geology, 2d Edition; Aboriginal America, by Abbott; Mary Bunyan, by Ford; Model Book of Dreams and Parlor Entertainments; The Corner Cupboard, by the author of "Inquire Within;" The Prairie Traveller; by Capt. R. B. Marcy; Dime Song Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
June 11 E. J. HALE & SON.

Blank Warrants for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are receiving our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES for

Fall & Winter Trade,

Embracing our usual variety of style and quality for Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses', Youths', and Children's wear.

Servants' Shoes

Made to our order; single and double sole; *extra good.*

Negro Brogans,

A superior article, regular and extra size; single and double soles.

Shoe Manufacturers

Will find Leather and Findings of all kinds in our stock.

Merchants and others are invited to examine our assortment before purchasing, for we will sell on the most favorable terms.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Sept. 3, 1860. 49-6w

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to their new Brick Store and Warehouses West of the Fayetteville Hotel on Hay Street, between the new store-house of Starr & Williams and the Bank of Clarendon, and midway opposite Charles T. Haigh & Sons' and the Bank of Fayetteville, where they respectfully invite their old customers and the trade generally to call and see them. They are now opening a large stock of

English Hardware and Cutlery,

of their own importation, together with a great variety of American Goods in the same line, composing one of the largest stocks of HARDWARE and CUTLERY ever offered in this market.

In addition to the above, the undersigned are prepared to offer to the Jobbing Trade on their usual terms:

120 Bags of Coffee
20 Hhds. Sugar
80 Bbls. do.
90 Tons of Iron
700 Kegs of Nails.
100 Boxes Window Glass
50 Boxes Family Soap
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff.
100 Boxes Rose Hill do.
100 " Adamantine Candles.
25 Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger
100 Boxes Candy.
50 " Cotton Cards.
50 " Coffee Mills.
1000 Sides Sole Leather, Hemlock & Oak.
100 Doz. Painted Buckets
100 " Axes.
60 Gross Matches.
20 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
800 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
30 Hhds. of Molasses.
200 Bags Shot.
1000 Lbs. Lead.

Harness and Skirting Leather, Hog Skins
Saddles; Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings
Rifle and Blasting Powder.
Tape and Common Safety Fuse.
Square and Octagon Cast Steel
Blistered and German Steel.
Essences and Patent Medicines in variety
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at Manufacturer's prices.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1860. 44tf

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13 Barrels New Mullet, just received and for sale by J. R. McDUFFIE.
No. 5, Green St.
Sept. 8, 1860. 49-4t

School Books.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY from Ganot's Popular Physics by Wm. G. Peck, M. A.; Sanders' New Speller and Definer Analyser; Bullions' and Smith's Grammars; Monteith's, Smith's and Mitchell's Geographies; Goodrich's and Andrews' Latin and Greek Lessons, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 31.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.
H. H. ROBINSON.
June 8. 27-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
L. A. POWELL. }
Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14

New Books.

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by Geo. Elliot;
The Mother's Mission; Ministering Children;
Edith's Ministry; Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence;
Flora's Lexicon; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America;
Father Tom and the Pope;
Colton's Pocket Map of Texas;
Mitchell's Traveller's Guide through the U. States;
Wood's Practice of Medicine;
LEATHERMAN'S ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE;
Ebony Rulers, Blotting Paper, &c. &c.
June 2. E. J. HALE & SON.

North Carolina Form Book,

A FURTHER supply just received.
May 28 E. J. HALE & SON.

New Fall Goods!
H. & E. J. LILLY
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising one of the LARGEST STOCKS ever offered in this place, and embracing a FULL ASSORTMENT of

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HOOP-SKIRTS, YARNS AND SHEETINGS, &c., &c.

All of which will be offered to the trade at low prices for *Cash or satisfactory paper,* on the usual time.
Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1860. 45*tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.
WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use, recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them in Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

CAPE FEAR LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

JONATHAN EVANS
Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, six miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Site on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, for they can get a bargain.

D. T. EDMUND.
Florasville, N. C., July 28. 39*3m

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, situated in Cumberland County, on the North-East side of the Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Fayetteville.

The tract contains about 250 acres, about eighty of which are superior Swamp Lands, a small portion River bottom, and the remainder fine up-lands.

No better average of land can be found on the Cape Fear. Some forty acres have recently been cleared and has now upon it a crop of corn which promises a yield of from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

There is a fine mill site on the premises; a small dwelling house and necessary out-buildings.

In my absence the place will be shown by a gentleman residing on the premises. Terms easy. Address at Gray's Creek, Cumberland County,

R. M. DeVANE.
Aug. 11, 1860. 43*6w

Sycamore Hill for Sale.

ALTHOUGH Turpentine is now low it will be up yet and I offer for sale in the county of Richmond 8 miles West of Laurel Hill, and 12 miles South east of Rockingham, 2,500 ACRES OF LAND. Some 200 acres in cultivation, and the rest in timber: it has running through the middle of the land a never-failing stream Joe's creek, with two fine mill sites with only 50 yards of swamp dam. There is a comfortable dwelling house gin-house, negro houses, and all necessary farm buildings. The soil is adapted to corn, wheat, oats and rye. Lumber is now selling in the neighborhood at $1 50 per hundred and some of it is got from Florence, a distance of 70 miles. The W. C. & R. Railroad passes directly through this land. To persons wishing to engage in the Lumber and Turpentine business no more favorable opportunity could possibly present itself; there could be plenty of provisions raised on the farm for the operatives: the timber and turpentine lands have been examined by those who are competent to judge and pronounced them equal if not superior to any in the State. The above land is situated in a moral neighborhood convenient to Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches and Schools. There is a finely selected young Apple and Peach orchard now bearing on the place.

As I am determined to sell I will give a good bargain for cash, on time, Bank Stock, State Bonds, or young likely Negroes.

Any person wishing further information about said land, can address me at Gilopolis, Robeson county.

J. C. GRAHAM.
Aug. 30, 1860. 49*3t

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE

THE subscriber being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the County affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of Dec'r 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.

JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860. 49tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

GRAPES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase one thousand bushels of SCUPPERNONG, RED, WHITE and FLOWERS GRAPES. He will pay one dollar per bushel CASH on delivery of the same to him. The Grapes must be thoroughly ripe and clean.

WILLIAM F. FRENCH.
Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*4t